

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 28,843

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, OCTOBER 18-19, 1975

Established 1887

**TODAY'S WEATHER—FORECAST—PARIS:**  
Sunny. Temp. 18-24 (65-75). Tomorrow: variable. Temp. 12-20 (54-68). LONDON: Variable. Temp. 12-17 (54-63). Tomorrow: variable. Temp. 12-17 (54-63). CHANDEL: Sunny. Temp. 12-17 (54-63). Tomorrow: variable. Temp. 12-17 (54-63). NEW YORK: Rain. Temp. 17-20 (63-68). Tomorrow: variable. Temp. 12-17 (54-63).  
**ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMING PAGE**

Austria	2.50	Switzerland	1.70
Belgium	2.50	Sweden	3.80
Denmark	2.50	Switzerland	1.70
France	2.50	Turkey	2.50
Germany	2.50	U.S. Military (1975)	50.00
Greece	2.50	Yugoslavia	0.00
Ireland	2.50		
Italy	2.50		
Japan	2.50		
Netherlands	2.50		
Norway	2.50		
Portugal	2.50		
Spain	2.50		
Sweden	2.50		
Switzerland	2.50		
Turkey	2.50		
U.S. Military (1975)	2.50		
Yugoslavia	2.50		

## Series of Scandals

### Kenyatta's Tarnished Image Causes A 'Poisoned Political Atmosphere'

By Charles Mohr

**NAIROBI (NYT)**—Although Jomo Kenyatta has governed better than most African leaders, the aged President of Kenya faces growing and open public disenchantment, or what a Kenyan calls "a poisoned political atmosphere."

Mr. Kenyatta, a pragmatic conservative, has helped to build a solvent, working and, until recently, fairly free society in which steady economic growth has produced an ever-larger pie for the fast-multiplying population of 13 million.

In recent years, however, Mr. Kenyatta has damaged his political image and alienated more and more Kenyans by abuses of power, by piling up a fortune and by moving to stifle the development of a free society in this East African nation.

Another situation involving the President that has disturbed Kenyans is that he has neither restrained nor disciplined his family and his closest associates in their amassing of wealth much of it through evasions of law and the exploitation of such national resources as wildlife and forests.

Last spring, the President reportedly wrote a letter to a farmers' cooperative telling it not to renew the question of a \$198,000 debt he had incurred for seed, fertilizer and other

supplies for his several farms. The letter said he did not intend to pay, even though the debt would have to be absorbed by fellow farmers, many of them small holders.

A Kenyan who saw the letter was asked why Mr. Kenyatta did such things. "In a perverse way it's a matter of principle," he replied with a smile, "the principle being that he doesn't think he has to pay for things."

This incident, known only to a handful of people, would be all too believable to many. It occurred at a time when a majority of informed Kenyans already believed that Mr. Kenyatta, or at least his closest political advisers, had ordered the murder early this year of a political critic, Josiah Kariuki.

One result of these personal excesses has been to damage the President's reputation at home and abroad and to obscure many of the impressive accomplishments of a career that dates to the fight against British colonial rule in the early 1950s.

Another result has been the development of cynicism. Even the most implausible, and in some cases clearly unjust, rumors are given a serious hearing by many.

At the same time there has been an erosion of the political institutions and ultimate need for to maintain the sort of prag-

matic, capitalist and individualistic society that Mr. Kenyatta has done more to nurture than any other post-independence black African leader.

Although foreign publications containing articles critical of the leadership are commonly seized by the government before they can be put on sale, copies filter through and are reproduced by the hundreds. Those who pass them from hand to hand include senior civil servants and prominent politicians.

An educated member of the Kikuyu tribe said, "The people of this country know exactly what is going on, and they don't like it."

In the view of journalists and other onlookers, the situation is such that the stability and continued existence of the Kenyan government are threatened.

However, there is little if any concrete evidence to sustain this view. While a military coup d'état is always possible, Kenya's seven-battalion army has maintained a nonpolitical attitude and has never shown a hint of disloyalty. Nor does any conventional political challenge to Mr. Kenyatta appear plausible.

On the other hand, a muted "conspiracy" of a special kind certainly does exist, in the conviction of a loose coalition of dissidents that if Mr. Kenyatta



Jomo Kenyatta

cannot be dislodged or influenced to change, it will be possible to name his successor and change the country after he dies.

Mr. Kenyatta has kept his date of birth a secret and may not even know it himself. Conflicting bits of evidence indicate that he is at least 85. This great age has not brought any apparent reduction in his mental powers and he is still remarkably vigorous.

In the almost 12 years that he has served as Kenya's first president there has been a steady change in his style and perhaps in his priorities.

The popular pre-independence leader, wearing a leather jacket and beaded belt, has been supplanted by a man in pinstriped Savile Row suits, complete with vest. He is surrounded by heavily armed bodyguards and travels in large motorcades.

Although he has by no means lost interest in the day-to-day workings of government, he has

Continued on Page 2, Col. 6

## Damascus Aide's Criticism Cited

### Egypt Air Units Quitting Syria As Rift on Sinai Pact Widens

From Wire Dispatches  
**CAIRO, Oct. 17**—The government here announced tonight that it is withdrawing Egyptian Air Force units from Syria in the wake of criticism by Maj. Gen. Naji Jamil, Syria's deputy

defense minister and air force commander, of Cairo's policies. The announcement, distributed by the Middle East News Agency, said that the bulk of the Egyptian air units had already returned home.

No figures on the number of units, their size or type, were given. The pullout represented a further deterioration in Egyptian-Syrian relations, a deterioration engendered by the Egyptian-Israeli

interim agreement last month for a new disengagement in the Sinai Desert. Syria charged that by signing the accord, Cairo had dropped out of the Arab conflict with Israel.

Quoting an official source, the Egyptian news agency said that the air force contingent, its planes and other equipment had been in Syria since before the 1973 Arab-Israeli war. Syria and Egypt were under one military command during that war.

The source said that Gen. Jamil, accompanied by a delegation from Syria's ruling Ba'ath party, visited the air base at which the force has been stationed.

The source added that Gen. Jamil and a leader of the Ba'ath party spoke to the men about Egypt's policies and leadership in a way affecting their dignity and homeland.

"In view of this behavior, the Egyptian government decided to withdraw the force, with its planes and other equipment, from Syria," the news agency quoted the official source as saying.

Earlier today, the newspaper al-Gomhouria reported that President Anwar Sadat said this week that he did not believe that Syria would start a war against Israel but that Egypt would back Syria if Israel attacked that nation.

The paper said Mr. Sadat spoke to Rep. Stephen Solarz, D-N.Y., a member of the House International Relations Committee. It quoted Mr. Sadat indirectly without carrying the text of his remarks.

"The President emphasized to the congressman that Egypt will support Syria if it is subjected to a military attack by Israel," al-Gomhouria said. "The President discussed a Syrian attack on Israel."

Mr. Sadat has said publicly that he has obtained an assurance from President Ford that Israel will not attack Syria. He said the assurance was given in connection with the Sinai disengagement accord.

Mr. Sadat told Rep. Solarz that he expected there will be a second disengagement pact between Syria and Israel on the Golan Heights front, followed by resumption of the Geneva Arab-Israeli peace conference to negotiate an overall settlement.



Prince Norodom Sihanouk

## Moroccans Hail March Into Sahara

By Henry Gimiger

**MARRAKECH, Morocco, Oct. 17 (NYT)**—Moroccans responded enthusiastically today to a call by King Hassan II for a march of 50,000 people to reconquer the Spanish-held southern Sahara.

[At the United Nations in New York, Moroccan Foreign Minister Ahmed Laraki said today that the march would begin on Oct. 27 and would take about 15 days to cover the 70 miles from the border to the capital of the Sahara territory, El Aaiun, Reuters said.]

People flocked to recruiting stations when they opened this morning in each provincial center and within hours the quotas assigned to several of them were filled. With added support from political groups and patriotic organizations, it was evident that the public was taking the King's call seriously as so was the diplomatic community in Rabat, where the feeling was that the Sahara controversy was closer to armed conflict than ever before.

The King, after a long delay in which tension and pressure steadily built up, made his move last night, assembling the country's notables in his palace in Marrakech to hear his speech, which was broadcast. The 46-year-old monarch, who said he would be "the first volunteer,"

## Sihanouk Associate Reports Khmer Rouge 'Double-Cross'

From Wire Dispatches  
**HONG KONG, Oct. 17**—The Cambodian head of state, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, was "double-crossed" by the Khmer Rouge and so appalled by what he saw on his return last month that he wept in his palace, an associate said in an interview published here today.

North Cheoum, the Prince's former press secretary, told the Far Eastern Economic Review that when Prince Sihanouk returned to Phnom Penh after five years' exile in Peking, he found the capital deserted of people. "Grass grew in the streets, shops were shuttered or looted and cars stood abandoned and rusted at the roadsides," he said.

North Cheoum said the Prince's delegation found that pro-Sihanouk guerrillas who had fought with the Communists had "vanished without trace."

"The Prince was appalled," he said. "In the privacy of the palace, he wept."

"Throughout his stay in Phnom Penh, he was hardly allowed more than 15 kilometers from the capital. Obviously, he has been double-crossed," North Cheoum said.

The review, a weekly regional news magazine, reported that North Cheoum also said Prince Sihanouk was apprehensive about leaving Peking, where he had lived in exile since 1970, to return

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



NYT

## Delay Blamed on a Cold

### Brezhnev, Giscard Conclude Talks

By James Goldborough

**MOSCOW, Oct. 17 (NYT)**—Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev ended a two-day mystery to day by telling newsmen shortly before meeting with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing that he had been home with "a cold."

Turning toward newsmen while awaiting Mr. Giscard d'Estaing at the Kremlin, Mr. Brezhnev tried to dispel the impression that he had snubbed the French President by canceling Wednesday's meeting without explanation.

"I know you've had a bad time," he told them. "Referring to the opening of the talks Tuesday, he said, 'The first conversations are always difficult, but they ended well. We invited the President to improve our relations. If it was to quarrel, there was no reason to come. One of us could have stayed in Paris and the other in Moscow. We must not quarrel.'"

The final document signed today, called a "Declaration on Development of Friendship and Cooperation," contained few surprises. Even the reference to extending human contacts under the Helsinki final act was modest, saying simply that the two countries were ready to give "concrete application" to the document.

Speaking to the press later, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that the Russians had promised to come through with a multiple-visa agreement for French journalists similar to the one recently signed between Moscow and Washington. He also said that Moscow had promised to follow through on a cultural accord, which Paris has been seeking for some time.

The document showed evidence of the hard negotiating that led to the frank talks here Tuesday night and cast a cloud over the meeting for two days. Even the accord on multiple visas was a hard win for the French, and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that it was not completed until yesterday.

Otherwise, he said, the most important part of the accord related to economic cooperation. There were several concessions to the Russians, particularly on the need for new measures of military détente as called for by Mr. Brezhnev in his opening speech. The French supported the Soviet call for a world disarmament conference and they promised to follow "with interest" the Soviet proposition banning yet unnamed new weapons of mass annihilation.

"I asked Mr. Brezhnev what reasons he had for presenting such a proposition," said Mr. Giscard d'Estaing. He did not say, however, what Mr. Brezhnev replied.

## UN Anti-Zionists Assailed by U.S.

**UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 17 (Reuters)**—The United States said tonight that if a General Assembly committee declared Zionism a form of racism, it would be an "obscene act" officially endorsing anti-Semitism.

Speaking as the Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee neared a vote on a controversial anti-Zionist draft, U.S. representative Leonard Garment also warned, "this resolution places the work of the United Nations in jeopardy."

Mr. Garment addressed the 142-nation committee soon after it defeated a motion to postpone action on the resolution until next year's assembly session.

There also was an unexpected accord between the two on steps to assure that equipment for nuclear plants supplied to third countries be used for exclusively peaceful purposes.

Commenting on the disagreement that came up here over "ideological differences" with the Communists, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that both leaders had stressed the differences between their socio-economic systems. "The people of both countries have chosen their systems," he said. "But we must also emphasize détente."

## Five Share Nobel Prizes In Sciences

From Wire Dispatches  
**STOCKHOLM, Oct. 17**—Research into the basic building blocks of man and his world was recognized today in the awarding of the Nobel Prizes for Physics and Chemistry.

An American and two Danish scientists won the Physics Prize for their work on the makeup of the nucleus of the atom. Their research shed light on the fundamental forces locked inside the atom.

The Chemistry Prize was shared by an Australian and a Swiss scientist for pioneering a virtually new branch of chemistry, dealing with the structure of living matter.

The Swedish Royal Academy of Sciences awarded the Physics Prize to Prof. James Rainwater of New York City's Columbia University and Prof. Aage Bohr and Prof. Ben Mottelson, both of institutions in Copenhagen, Denmark.

Dr. John Cornforth, an Australian who has been deaf since childhood and who works at a research laboratory in southern England, won the Chemistry Prize with Prof. Vladimir Prelog, who is associated with a college in Zurich.

The five men will share the 1.26 million kronor (about \$200,000) in prize money for the two awards and each will receive a Nobel diploma at ceremonies in Stockholm on Dec. 10.

The work of Prof. Rainwater, Prof. Bohr and Prof. Mottelson has given scientists the theoretical framework for studying the composition of all matter. It could have applications in the field of nuclear energy.

The components that make up an atom—protons and neutrons—are too small to be seen under the most powerful of microscopes. These particles are constantly moving within the confines of the atom and the three men made discoveries about what governs the movement.

New Field  
The chemistry researchers had been investigating the new field of work, stereochemistry, which deals with the behavior and geometric arrangement of atoms in certain molecules.

They studied the chemical reactions that take place in living organisms under the influence of catalysts, called enzymes, which regulate various chemical processes.

The researchers wanted to know how the enzymes succeed in rearranging the structure of molecules.

They discovered some of the answers by using radioactive isotopes to "label" the chemicals that were "feeding" on the enzymes. This led to clues about the nature of the changes.

This information increases the knowledge about how living organisms are put together, piece by piece, and how animals and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



FINAL TALKS AT THE KREMLIN—Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev and French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing with aides during Friday conference.

Lebanese political leaders have pledged to rebuild battle-damaged commercial districts, but Mr. Casbi pointed out that the national treasury has no funds for such rehabilitation.

"The funds will have to come from international loans if they cannot be obtained in the form of gifts from other countries," he predicted.

Merchants in the downtown Beirut marketplace have already taken matters into their own hands and formed a reconstruction committee to seek donations abroad. It is concentrating on Saudi Arabia and other oil-rich countries in the Persian Gulf, but is also extending feelers to Europe.

Tie-up of Port  
Shops and commercial establishments that were not destroyed in the fighting are having "serious distribution problems in food and other goods due to the suspension of activities at Beirut port," the Chamber of Commerce reported.

About 200 cargo vessels have been idle in Beirut's harbor for up to two months because there were no stevedores to unload them during the conflict.



## Mrs. Peron Calls for Unity At Huge Rally

### Urges Fight Against Sedition, Corruption

By Joanne Omang

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 17 (UPI).—Thousands of Peronists demonstrated their support for President Isabel Peron today as she presided over a giant rally commemorating Juan Peron's return to the capital in 1945.

Tanned and looking rested after a 32-day leave of absence that ended yesterday, Mrs. Peron, 44, appeared to have fully recovered from a bout of nervous and digestive troubles.

In her speech, she admitted that Argentina is going through difficult times and called on her supporters to unite against "subversion" and all forms of corruption. Exhorting them to work, she evoked the day 30 years ago when a huge crowd of Buenos Aires workers brought the then Col. Peron back into the city after having forced the military government to release him from jail.

Peron, who had created a base of support as labor minister, rode that support to the presidency in 1946. The day of his return to the city, Oct. 17, has been a Peronist holiday ever since.

Reports continued to circulate that Mrs. Peron's return to the presidency will last only a few weeks at most and will be followed by another leave of absence. However, Interior Minister Angel Robledo, second in command of the Peronist party after Mrs. Peron, firmly denied those reports today.

In Perfect Health  
Mr. Robledo said, "The state of Mrs. Peron's health is good, perfect. We have no doubts about her continuation in office."

The first priorities of her government, he said, will be a "strongly accentuated struggle against subversion and guerrillas" in the western province of Tucuman. Economic matters of top priority are increasing the nation's low foreign reserves and "reduction of inflation to acceptable proportions."

Heavy security was in effect for today's celebration. Police cordoned off a 300-block area in the center of the city, searching all those who entered and examining documents. Ranks of soldiers with machine guns flanked the government Plaza House, and rows of armored troop carriers could be seen behind the building.

## EEC Announces First Payments For Regional Aid

BRUSSELS, Oct. 17 (UPI).—The first pay-outs from the European Economic Community's Regional Development Aid Fund were announced here today by George Thomson, EEC commissioner responsible for regional policy.

They amount to \$192 million for 655 investment projects throughout the nine-member group which are to be found in places as distant as Greenland and Sicily, Berlin and the west of Ireland. The commissioner said the money will create or maintain some 36,000 jobs.

Italy gets the largest share, \$104 million. Britain will receive \$264 million, France \$254 million and Ireland \$173 million. The fund was decided on at the EEC summit meeting last fall in Paris after a long wrangle between the other eight and West Germany, which was being asked to pay the most and receive the least.

Further allocations from the fund will be made at the next meeting of the EEC's Regional Policy Committee, scheduled for December, Mr. Thomson said.

## U.S. Missiles for Kuwait

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP).—The Pentagon has notified Congress that it intends to sell a \$32-million supply of a new model of the Sidewinder air-to-air missile to Kuwait, military sources said.



Isabel Peron reassumes the presidency of Argentina in a ceremony in Buenos Aires. In the center is Italo Luder, who had acted as interim President during her absence.

## U.S. Memo Cites 16 Obligations

### Sinai Commitments to Israel Minimized

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (UPI).—Only 15 of the commitments made to Israel by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger as part of the Sinai agreement are legally binding, according to a State Department brief that was submitted to Congress.

Egypt received one U.S. commitment that is considered to be legally binding—to provide technical assistance for Cairo's early-warning system.

The legal memorandum, classified secret, backs up Mr. Kissinger's contention that he did not overstep his authority and did not give away his leverage for future negotiations when he arranged the Sinai agreement.

The State Department brief tends to minimize the legal value of commitments made.

But the memorandum states that the fact that some of the commitments are not legally binding "does not mean that the United States is politically or morally free to act as if they did not exist. On the contrary, they stand as important statements of intention and diplomatic policy and they engage the good faith of the United States."

The legal memorandum was submitted to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in response to senators' demands for clarification of Mr. Kissinger's promises to Egypt and Israel.

Commitments that are judged legally binding are presented as expansions of existing U.S. policy and generally include pledges to consult, but not to be bound by the results of that consultation. None of the pledges given to supply arms is said to be binding, nor are the promises to coordinate diplomatic strategy.

Mr. Kissinger's testimony to this effect was seen in Israel as an evasion of U.S. assurances and has led to a contentious debate there. But an Israeli official yesterday said that the Israeli government was under no illusions.

"We know in Israel what is legally binding, what is politically binding and what is morally binding. Some of the commitments judged binding are subject to

"subsequent congressional authorization and appropriation," according to the document.

Those assurances judged to be binding but which are said to be subject to subsequent congressional action include the following:

- To make every effort to be "fully responsive" on an ongoing basis to Israel's needs for Israeli military equipment and other defense requirements, and to its economic needs.

- To hold periodic consultations on Israel's long-term supply needs and a joint study of military requirements within three weeks. However, the pledge to "view Israel's requests sympathetically" is judged to be only an assurance of intent and not binding.

- To make every effort to help Israel secure the necessary means of transport. While called binding, this promise is limited to good faith.

- To meet annually to review Israel's continuing oil requirements.

- To ask Congress to make available funds for constructing additional oil storage facilities and to hold "early and detailed talks" on the subject.

- To consult with Israel in the event of intervention in the region by a "world power," meaning the Soviet Union—but there is no commitment to give support.

- To conclude a contingency plan for military supply in an emergency. This is another good-faith assurance.

- To consult with Israel and "to make a genuine effort to concert the U.S. position with Israel on the question of representation of the Palestine Liberation Organization at the Geneva conference."

- To undertake an early meeting and joint study of Israel's requests for the F-16. But the memo says there is "no commitment as to outcome." It says nothing about the U.S. pledge to undertake the study "with the view to giving a positive response."

Some of the commitments judged binding are subject to

"subsequent congressional authorization and appropriation," according to the document.

Those assurances judged to be binding but which are said to be subject to subsequent congressional action include the following:

- To make every effort to be "fully responsive" on an ongoing basis to Israel's needs for Israeli military equipment and other defense requirements, and to its economic needs.

- To hold periodic consultations on Israel's long-term supply needs and a joint study of military requirements within three weeks. However, the pledge to "view Israel's requests sympathetically" is judged to be only an assurance of intent and not binding.

- To make every effort to help Israel secure the necessary means of transport. While called binding, this promise is limited to good faith.

- To meet annually to review Israel's continuing oil requirements.

- To ask Congress to make available funds for constructing additional oil storage facilities and to hold "early and detailed talks" on the subject.

- To consult with Israel in the event of intervention in the region by a "world power," meaning the Soviet Union—but there is no commitment to give support.

- To conclude a contingency plan for military supply in an emergency. This is another good-faith assurance.

- To consult with Israel and "to make a genuine effort to concert the U.S. position with Israel on the question of representation of the Palestine Liberation Organization at the Geneva conference."

- To undertake an early meeting and joint study of Israel's requests for the F-16. But the memo says there is "no commitment as to outcome." It says nothing about the U.S. pledge to undertake the study "with the view to giving a positive response."

Some of the commitments judged binding are subject to

## Czechs Give U.S. Pilot 10 Years in Jail

### Flew Out Refugees; Judged in Absentia

CESKE BUDJOVICE, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 17 (UPI).—A court here today sentenced Barry Meeker, a U.S. helicopter pilot, in absentia to 10 years' imprisonment for flying refugees to the West, the news agency Cechka reported.

His Polish co-pilot and an East German woman captured on his last mission were sentenced to terms of six and three years, respectively.

The court denounced Mr. Meeker as a mercenary who flew 11 East Germans from Czechoslovakia to West Germany in three flights over a one-year period.

In Munich, Mr. Meeker, 34, a Vietnam veteran, said, "It is absurd, it's absolute terror. Ten years, it's unbelievable. I didn't bother anyone in Czechoslovakia. I didn't cause any damage. All of the refugees were East Germans. All I really did was to fly illegally across their border and pick up some foreigners."

Czech guards were waiting for Mr. Meeker on his last flight Aug. 17. They opened fire, splintering his elbow. He took off hurriedly, leaving behind his co-pilot, Tadeusz Kobrynski, 27, a Pole living in West Germany, and Heidi Kienkremer, 58, an East German.

Others Escape  
Mrs. Neubrner's husband and 15-year-old daughter escaped with a third East German on the last flight.

She cried when the sentence was pronounced, witnesses at the trial reported.

"I only did it because my husband wanted to," she said. "If I had known I was going to get mixed up with the police, I would have stayed at home."

Mr. Kobrynski reportedly showed no emotion. "I am sorry I took part in the actions," Cechka quoted him as saying. "I attribute it to my desire to fly and to Barry Meeker, who during our discussions succeeded in presenting the actions as an absolutely innocent affair."

The lawyer said Mr. Kobrynski could have escaped on the helicopter but he stopped to help Mrs. Neubrner, who flung herself to the ground when the first shot was fired. The court said that shots were fired from the helicopter at the Czech border guards.

The judge said Mr. Meeker had acted ruthlessly and criminally and had violated Czech territory for personal gain.

## Five Share Nobel Prizes



Prof. Aage Bohr after hearing he had won Nobel Prize.

(Continued from Page 1)  
plants manufacture various substances essential for life.

Dr. Cornforth, 58, is director of research at the Milledale Laboratory of Chemical Enzymology and Prof. Frelig, 69, is director of the Organic Department of Zurich's Eidgenossische Technische Hochschule.

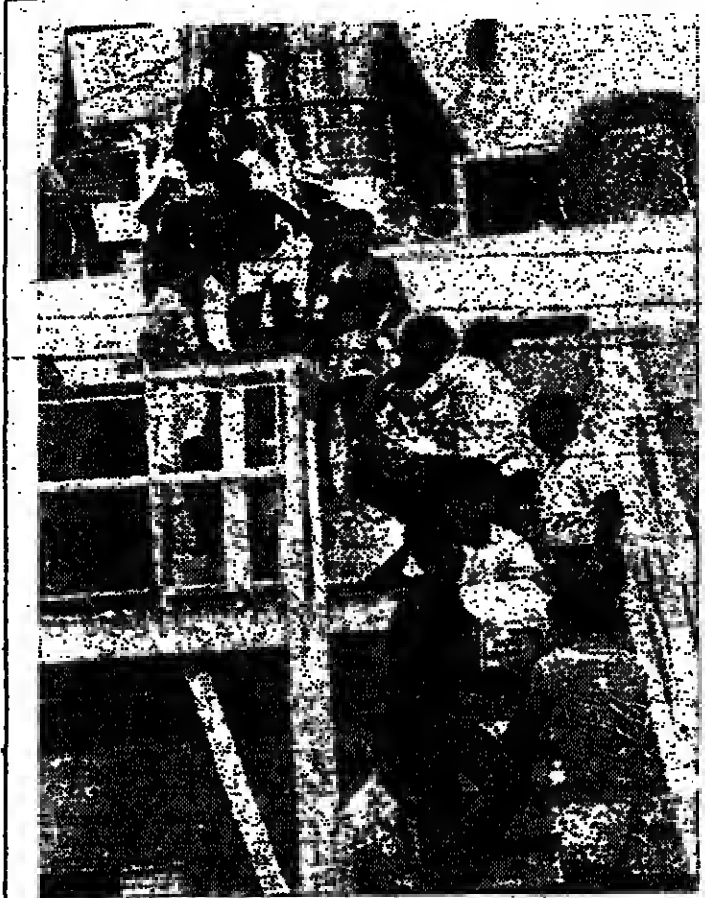
Prof. Bohr, 53, works at the Niels Bohr Institute in Copenhagen; Prof. Mottelson, 49, is associated with Niels Bohr Institute in Copenhagen; and Prof. Rabinowitz, 57, works at Columbia's Physics Department.

Delayed Soviet Report  
MOSCOW, Oct. 17 (UPI).—The Soviet news media today finally reported that a Russian scientist had won the Nobel Prize for Economics—three days after the award was announced in Stockholm.

A one-sentence item on the main evening television news said Leonid Kantorovich had shared the prize with Tjallingii Koopmans of the United States. There was no further details and no comment.

## Iran Gives Farm Aid

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 17 (UPI).—Iran has announced that it will contribute \$20 million to the International Fund for Agricultural Development. The fund was created last year by the UN-sponsored World Food Conference.



DESTINATION: SAIGON—Vietnamese refugees help load the Thuan Tin I with supplies before the ship left Agana, Guam, with about 1,600 on passenger list.

## Sihanouk Associate Reports Khmer Rouge Double-Cross

(Continued from Page 1)

to Cambodia last month. Cambodia fell to the Communists in April.

The Prince stayed only a short while in Cambodia and is again living in Peking. He is now visiting North Korea.

"My decision to return to Cambodia does not express the fact that I agree with the cruel policy of the Red Khmers, but I must sacrifice myself for the honor of China and his excellency [Premier] Chou En-lai, who helped so much Cambodia and myself," North Cheoum quoted Prince Sihanouk as saying.

The review said it interviewed North Cheoum when he stopped in Hong Kong en route to Europe. He hopes to settle in Britain or France.

"Personally I think the Prince has chosen a bold but dangerous path," North Cheoum was quoted as saying. "I have begged him to be careful. It is no secret that a minority group of extremists want to get rid of Sihanouk. He went back, with plenty of misgivings, because he felt this was the least he could do to restore stability and because he owed as much to the Chinese, who had backed him from the start," North Cheoum was quoted as saying.

The Prince presided at a Cabinet meeting after his return, "but he was not allowed to question the proceedings," North Cheoum said. "It was made brutally clear that his job was a sinecure—and an uneasy one at that."

North Cheoum said that before Prince Sihanouk returned to Cambodia last month, the leader told his family and other members of his entourage in Peking:

"You can come back with me in my special plane, but I cannot assure you of your destiny. You should not put the blame on me or make me responsible if the Red Khmers will not let you out of Cambodia. I respect your wish and your freedom if you want to leave China and live somewhere else."

North Cheoum said everyone decided to seek political asylum abroad.

Describing the Khmer Rouge

Wallace Meets Leone  
ROME, Oct. 17 (UPI).—Alabama Gov. George Wallace met President Giovanni Leone and discussed trade prospects with Italian businessmen today at the start of his three-day visit.

(Continued from Page 1)  
plants manufacture various substances essential for life.

Dr. Cornforth, 58, is director of research at the Milledale Laboratory of Chemical Enzymology and Prof. Frelig, 69, is director of the Organic Department of Zurich's Eidgenossische Technische Hochschule.

Prof. Bohr, 53, works at the Niels Bohr Institute in Copenhagen; Prof. Mottelson, 49, is associated with Niels Bohr Institute in Copenhagen; and Prof. Rabinowitz, 57, works at Columbia's Physics Department.

Delayed Soviet Report  
MOSCOW, Oct. 17 (UPI).—The Soviet news media today finally reported that a Russian scientist had won the Nobel Prize for Economics—three days after the award was announced in Stockholm.

A one-sentence item on the main evening television news said Leonid Kantorovich had shared the prize with Tjallingii Koopmans of the United States. There was no further details and no comment.

Iran Gives Farm Aid  
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 17 (UPI).—Iran has announced that it will contribute \$20 million to the International Fund for Agricultural Development. The fund was created last year by the UN-sponsored World Food Conference.

(Continued from Page 1)  
altered his methods of control. His Cabinet, which contains some able men and at least one or two of very high quality, reportedly met only six times in 1974. Even in the recent period of crisis caused by the recent murder of Mr. Karuhiki's murder, it has hardly met more often.

The President's manner and temper have become increasingly violent in recent years. Cabinet ministers dislike raising serious questions with him after lunch because he sometimes subjects them to temper tantrums.

"He has, in effect, destroyed his own reputation, and I am damned if I can understand why," long-time foreign resident commented.

The damaging legacy of recent years includes the following incidents:

- The murder of Mr. Karuhiki, a popular member of Parliament, who built a nationwide following partly by asserting that a new black elite in Kenya was growing wealthy while the majority lacked full opportunity. The killing was so clumsy and blatant that an aroused Parliament accused security officials and presidential advisers of complicity and the police and others of a vast cover-up to obstruct justice.
- The murder of the popular

as "forwardly and hypocritical," North Cheoum said they had purposely delayed the head of state's return. He said of the Khmer Rouge, "Gun law keeps them in power." But, he said, "You cannot rule that way forever."

Arms Sales Denied  
HONG KONG, Oct. 17 (UPI).—The North Vietnamese Army newspaper, Quan Doi Nhan, yesterday called a news agency report that North Vietnam was selling U.S.-made planes to Libya and other Muslim countries a "sheer fabrication by the U.S. imperialists," the North Vietnamese News Agency reported.

Thais on Border Alert  
BANGKOK, Oct. 17 (Reuters).—Thailand has put its armed forces on alert along the border with Laos following clashes between Thai patrol boats and pro-Communist Pathet Lao forces along the Mekong River, which divides the two countries, a government official has reported.

Whitlam Orders Spending to Be Cut Drastically  
CANBERRA, Oct. 17 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Gough Whitlam today ordered his Labor administration to cut spending after the opposition blocked government funds in an attempt to force a general election.

All departments were ordered to halt expenditure "deemed unnecessary" but absolutely essential, following an emergency Cabinet meeting. The Prime Minister has defied the opposition by saying he will continue governing until finances run out, which is expected in about six weeks.

John Gorton, a former Liberal prime minister and now an independent member of the House of Representatives, said the possibility of "riots, strikes and fighting in the streets" could not be ruled out. "There's always a possibility of it if there's a breakdown of parliamentary government," he said.

Yesterday, the Liberal and Country parties used their control of the Senate to defer bills until "the government agrees to submit itself to the judgment of the people" in a general election.

Kenya's battered image causes Malaise  
Perhaps most important of all Kenya is far from a police state. There is an atmosphere of considerable personal freedom. Although this might be a result of police methods and corruption, it has been a half-hearted or always ineffective. Mr. Kenyatta has shown no real determination to confine the people in a mental straitjacket and Kenya is not of the least ideological of countries.

Unlike most African nations, small but growing middle class has emerged here.

These very aspects of life and society have intensified Mr. Kenyatta's problems. The increasingly politicized and well-informed public is less willing to give, and certainly will not give, reports of his family's doings.

The tame and timid press is most never discuss such issues but the information gets around with great speed.

Confidence Vote  
NAIROBI, Oct. 17 (UPI).—The Kenyan Parliament passed unanimously a vote of confidence in the leadership of President Kenyatta, following the parliamentary crisis.

The motion expressed the house's full confidence in the President as leader of the ruling Kenya African National Union (KANU)—Kenya's only political party.

Corruption is mild by African standards, possibly because the government has provided more legitimate private economic opportunity than exists in most countries on the continent.

## Omani Rebels Attacked by Iranian Force

### Stronghold Captured In Dhofar Province

TEHRAN, Oct. 17 (AP).—Iranian air, naval and ground forces attacked and captured a Dhofar rebel stronghold today in Oman's Dhofar province, the Iranian military command announced.

A military command on state radio said today it had identified the target of the offensive as Shavoot, 5 miles west of Rakhout.

Rakhout is an abandoned fishing village which was once the capital of a Free Dhofar, held by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman.

The battle today was presumably part of a reported major offensive by Iranian troops in Oman. Early this month, the Iraqi news agency said that the offensive had begun to help Oman quell a years-old Marxist rebellion in the south.

Iran has drawn close to Oman in the last two years as it has extended its naval presence to the Arab side of the Persian Gulf under an agreement with Oman for joint naval operations in the Strait of Hormuz, which separates the two countries.

In addition, the commander of Oman's armed forces said Feb. 2 that Iran had "guaranteed" Oman's air space against intruding foreign aircraft. This first report of Iranian ground action against the rebels in Oman came last December.

An Iranian contingent of more than 2,000 troops captured Rakhout last week and announced that it would advance against rebel strongholds closer to the South Yemen border after the September rainy season.

Several desert villages west of Rakhout have been abandoned by Dhofari civilians since the beginning of the guerrilla war more than a decade ago.

Today's announcement by the Iranian military command did not give the size of the assault force. But it said that destroyers, fighter-bombers, paratroopers and helicopter gunships were involved in the operation.

"Many guerrillas were killed and others surrendered and their ammunition seized in the caves of 'Kharafat and Shadin,' the command added. It put Iranian losses at three killed and three wounded.

A commentator on the state-controlled radio said that today's attack "brought to an end a Communist plan to capture Omani oil reserves and to control the straits."

"Iran will not tolerate any military provocations in this region," he added.

Aircraft Attack  
MUSCAT, Oct. 17 (Reuters).—Omani aircraft today attacked and destroyed gun emplacements near Hani, a South Yemen port just across the border from Oman. The government here announced.

The attack was in retaliation against continued shelling of Omani territory from the Hani area in support of guerrillas.

Fear of Invasion Calmed in Belize  
BELIZE CITY, Belize, Oct. 17 (UPI).—Prime Minister George Price yesterday denied rumors of an imminent invasion from neighboring Guatemala, saying a Guatemalan official had assured that Guatemalan troops near the frontier were there for other purposes.

Speaking to the nation in a radio interview, Mr. Price said the consul general of Guatemala had acknowledged there were extra troops on the frontier but had said the additional military units were there for a festival in a border province.

Mr. Price also disclosed that Gov. Richard Neal had personally reiterated the British government's commitment to defend the territorial integrity of Belize for mer British Honduras.

# GREY FLANNEL

## Cologne

# GEOFFREY BEENE

## NEW YORK

You have to return home to get this one!

### HARRY'S N.Y. BAR

5 Rue Daumesnil, Paris.  
"Sank Ros Dee Moo"  
Falkenturm Strasse 9, Munich

هكذا من لاجل



هكذا من الأصل

Re-Evaluation in Progress

# U.S. Colleges Are Reporting Breakdown of Honor System

By Edward B. Fiske

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (NYT).—Colleges are reporting an increase in cheating among students and a breakdown of honor systems. As a result, many institutions are modifying, or even abandoning, longstanding methods of inspiring and enforcing academic integrity.

The essence of an honor system, widely regarded as one of the loftiest of academic ideals, is self-governance. Students generally sign a pledge on assigned papers and examinations to the effect that they have "neither given nor received aid." Exams are normally held without proctors and discipline for violations is handled by a student board. Integral to most systems is a commitment by students not only to behave honestly themselves but also to take action when they see others violating the code.

A recent example of change occurred at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. Last month, the students approved a new system in which faculty surveillance replaces student self-discipline. The action followed a student vote last spring to abandon the honor system, which had been in effect since 1913, because students were no longer willing to report on each other.

Last spring, Barnard College in New York City ordered faculty members to begin proctoring examinations.

Optional Method

Three years ago, Notre Dame decided that its honor system had broken down and it now makes such a method optional in each course. The University of Florida has given its honor system one more year to show that it can work under increased faculty surveillance. The University of California at Davis, the only campus in the California system to have an honor code, is in the light of a report that it is not working. Stanford University is thinking of doing likewise.

There are, of course, many

campuses where the honor system is still intact. At the University of Virginia, for instance, the penalty for conviction is expulsion; last year, the Honor Board handled 25 cases and ordered expulsions in 13 of them.

If present trends continue, however, it may be that traditional honor codes will survive only in smaller colleges or the military academies, where the codes are supported by a particularly strong tradition.

Some schools are trying to strengthen existing systems through more sensitive to the rights of accused students. West Point is giving accused cadets more guarantees of "due process," such as the right to counsel and cross-examination.

Few Convictions

Nevertheless, the belief is growing that the honor systems are simply not working. At the University of Florida, according to Hugh Cunningham, an administration spokesman, "the number of cases has been reduced below the point where it seems to reflect what truly exists." The judicial process, he said, "is producing almost no convictions, even when students begin by pleading guilty."

The pattern of reduced cases is widespread despite evidence that cheating is increasing. At Hopkins, a survey showed that by the time they reached their senior year, 30 per cent of the students had cheated and 70 per cent had seen others cheating but had done nothing to stop it.

A major factor generally cited as a reason for the trend is increased academic competition. John Gohsen, the ombudsman of Stanford University, said this is fostered to a large extent by the economic situation. "Law and medicine, particularly, are attracting very large numbers of students, many more than these professional schools can accommodate," he said. This contributes to a "breakdown of ordinary standards of honesty" and "considerable disregard of the honor code," Mr. Gohsen said.

In a study released last July, James Lyons, a Stanford dean, reported that most students who violate the honor code are not those on the verge of flunking out but high achievers who are "protecting a pattern of A's."

Very Pragmatic

Michael Lenardo, the president of the Student Council at Johns Hopkins, says the breakdown of honor systems also reflects changing attitudes toward education. "Before, education was always looked on as an idealistic pursuit of knowledge," he said. "Now it is very pragmatic. You can't make it any more without a college education. Students can sit down and calculate what each credit is worth in terms of career earnings."

Perhaps most significant are the new attitudes of students toward each other. In the Johns Hopkins survey, 90 per cent of the students said that they would not turn another student in. The Rev. Michael Gammon, a professor of history and religion at the University of Florida, says that "if there's one moral principle universally observed here, it is, 'Thou shalt not rat.' And that makes the older concept of the honor code ineffective."

At Wesleyan University in Middletown, Conn., the honor system was modified recently to eliminate what had come to be known as the "ratfink" clause.

Reflection Seen

Most educators see the forces undermining traditional codes as reflections of broader social changes. Steven Muller, the president of Johns Hopkins, regards "peer group pressure" as the major factor in the demise of his school's 65-year-old code. "Students are just not willing to stand up to these pressures and take the initiative in reporting cheating," he said.

"This is not simply prevalent among college students. We are becoming a society where, when people see trouble, the natural tendency is to turn away. Students are part of a general abdication of individual responsibility. We seem to have more of a social morality than a deeply rooted religious one."

All of this does not mean, Mr. Muller said, that academic integrity per se is less than it has been. "After all," he said, "it was the students who asked for the changes." They said, "Let's abandon a system that is not working and come up with one that will preserve academic integrity."



James Salamites poses with his car after it was towed to his home in Connecticut.

## Blame for Damages Still Unclear

### Ford Telephones Youth Whose Auto Hit His

MERIDEN, Conn., Oct. 17 (AP).—James Salamites, whose car was involved in a minor traffic accident in Hartford Tuesday night, got a telephone call yesterday from the man whose car he hit—President Ford.

"I just wanted to call you, Jim, and... of course ask how you're feeling," the President said to the 19-year-old sheet metal worker.

"I'm not hurt, but I'm pretty nervous," Mr. Salamites replied. Mr. Ford also told him: "I saw several of the television news clips and I thought you handled yourself just excellently."

Mr. Salamites had spent most of the day getting his car out of a police storage yard. He had the wrecked green 1973 Buick,

which went through a green light and hit the President's armored limousine, towed to his home. He said it will sit in his driveway until he decides what to do with it.

Offer to Buy

"The police said somebody wanted to give me \$10,000 for it, but I haven't heard from anybody yet," he said.

Mr. Salamites also said he is not sure of the status of the insurance on the car. He said he carries no collision insurance, just Connecticut's minimum required no-fault insurance.

It was not clear whether the White House or the Secret Service might be liable for damages, but authorities in Washington said they knew of no law that would exempt them.

Nor was it clear whether the driver of the limousine could be held responsible, but most states have laws exempting emergency vehicles from stopping at red lights.

Hartford police said yesterday the results of a blood test on Mr. Salamites Tuesday were negative.

Yesterday morning one of Mr. Salamites' friends from work called to say the White House had telephoned there in search of the youth's unlisted home telephone number so the President could call him.

Mr. Salamites waited a while for the call but then left with a friend and a tow truck to pick up the car. Hartford police had towed the vehicle away after the accident which took place near the rear of the city's police headquarters.

The President finally reached Mr. Salamites at about 4 p.m. "Jim, how are you?" asked the President.

"How are you, Mr. Ford?" Mr. Salamites replied.

Mr. Ford said: "I want to re-emphasize personally how grateful I am that you and the others are all right and thank you for being such a fine young man in the way you handled it. Thank you very much and the best of luck to you."

## Transportation Chief Pressed For U.S. Verdict on Concorde

By Douglas B. Feaver

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (WP).—Transportation Secretary William Coleman is caught in a squeeze between the State Department and a coalition of environmentalists and noise-weary citizens over whether to allow the supersonic Concorde jet transport to land in the United States.

The decision, which was to be announced by the Federal Aviation Administration last month, has been delayed at least twice. The FAA's final environmental impact statement has been forwarded to the parent Transportation Department, where Mr. Coleman is studying it.

The Concorde flies at about 1,400 miles per hour, twice the speed of sound, and would cut flight time from Washington to London from about seven hours to about 3 1/2 hours.

Reliable sources who have read the FAA's environmental impact statement say that it contains new figures from the British Aircraft Corp. showing that the Anglo-French Concorde makes slightly more noise on takeoff and landing than was projected in the FAA's draft statement.

The draft included a recommendation that the Concorde be permitted to land regularly at Dulles International Airport here and Kennedy International Airport in New York City. But the final FAA statement reportedly makes no recommendation either way.

In addition, the British Board of Trade has released a study showing that 7 out of 10 Con-

corde takeoffs from London's Heathrow Airport exceeded British noise limits.

Although there are no U.S. noise limits which would apply to SSTs at FAA-owned Dulles, there are local noise limits for Kennedy Airport, owned by the Port of New York Authority.

The FAA's acting administrator, James Dow, conceded this week that it is possible the Concorde would be permitted at Dulles but not at New York.

"I can't conceive of a situation where we would approve the aircraft for service to the U.S. then deny it landing rights at Dulles," Mr. Dow said.

Secretary Coleman, according to Transportation Department spokesmen, "wants to be deliberate" about the decision. A spokesman confirmed that Mr. Coleman met last week with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger about the Concorde decision.

### Kissinger Stand

Mr. Kissinger reportedly is taking a strong position in favor of the Concorde, the \$3-billion joint project of two of this country's strongest allies. Additionally, many in the U.S. aviation community fear reprisals from Britain and France, such as the possibility that they might forbid their airlines to purchase U.S.-built equipment or might deny U.S. airlines the right to land in Europe.

A State Department spokesman said: "Our position is that we don't think the airplane should be subject to any arbitrary measures which discriminate against the plane per se." Whether it is permitted to land in the United States is a "technical decision, not one for the Department of State," the spokesman explained.

He confirmed that Deputy Secretary of State Robert Ingersoll had written letters to the governors of New York and New Jersey "making arguments that the plane be given a fair shake." The two governors oversee the Port of New York Authority.

## Gold Worth \$360,000 Vanishes From Plane

BANGKOK, Oct. 17 (UPI).—Gold worth more than \$360,000 disappeared from a British Airways flight between London and Hong Kong on Oct. 3, police and airline officials have disclosed.

It was believed that the 84 kilograms of gold was smuggled off the plane when it made a 90-minute stopover in Bangkok.

## Accuse Male Colleagues

### D.C. Policewomen Tell of Sexual Abuses

By Jane Seaberry

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (WP).—The police patrol car swung into a park and there, according to Policewoman Penny Bolden, her partner asked her to have sexual relations with him—and warned her not to say a word about it.

"If he had put his hands on me, I would have shot him," she said recently, recalling the incident.

Policewoman Bolden is one of at least a dozen women on the District of Columbia's metropolitan police force who, in interviews, have complained of sexual harassment by male police officers, many of whom outrank the women officers. They say that the officers punish policewomen who do not submit to sexual advances and reward those who do with better assignments and treatment.

"You've got to make love to get a good beat," Policewoman Peggy Jackson said.

Police Chief Maurice Callahan refused to comment directly about the allegations but said through a spokesman that no member of the force has filed written complaints of sexual harassment. The department is currently investigating an unrelated complaint—against a sergeant accused of raping a policewoman.

Two of the department's three "equal employment opportunity" officers said that they had heard about some harassment of women on the force.

"I'm not going to say it hasn't happened," one of the three said. "We've had two women come down here and say they've had pressures on them, pressure that is put on them to cooperate."

He noted, however, that there is little his office can do about

the allegations because none of the women has filed an official complaint.

About half of Washington's 333 policewomen have been assigned to patrol duty since efforts were begun three years ago to give women the same responsibilities as men. Of these, the policewomen interviewed said, about half have probably been sexually harassed by patrol partners or superior officers.

The women said the allegations are hard to prove since they come down to nothing more than one officer's word against another.

"How can you document it?" Policewoman Bolden asked. "How

can you prove these things? If I had shot that sergeant who pulled me into the woods, would that have documented it?"

Policewoman Jackson said she was transferred because she complained that a sergeant propositioned her daily for weeks. She said an investigation had shown only that she and the sergeant had personality conflicts.

She said that she was beaten by an angry mob one night during an arrest because her partner ran away without calling for help. She attributed his action to the complaints that she had made about sexual harassment.

For Her Own Benefit

One of the "equal opportunity" officers said that while some women might be coerced into having sexual relations with the men on the force, "there were girls that were doing it of their own free will. We never really know who is the instigator. Is it a valid complaint or something the officer uses for her own benefit?"

Goldie Johnson, founder of an association for wives of black policemen, said that black policewomen are abused sexually more than white policewomen because of prejudicial stereotypes about the promiscuity of black women.

"Many are officials or sergeants who hate blacks," Mrs. Johnson said. "It irritates the black female officers who don't go for that. Those who want to, this is fine. When it comes to forcing it on a person, that's not right."

## SLA Documents Call Miss Hearst Zealous Convert

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 17 (UPI).

—Symbionese Liberation Army documents say Patricia Hearst's kidnappers were amazed at how quickly and enthusiastically she joined them, including asking to take part in their group sex life, the Los Angeles Times reported today.

She was so cooperative they suspected that she was faking to cover up escape plans, but later accepted her as "an inspiration" to the group, a letter said.

Miss Hearst's kidnappers quarreled at first over whether it was correct for revolutionaries to have sex with a "prisoner of war," fearing she might someday claim she was forced to take part.

"But Tania [her SLA name] swiftly made clear to us that this could not be the case," and she joined the band's multipartner sex life even before her status changed from hostage to SLA member, the report said.

This was "partly due to her own initiative, but also because of our growing love and respect for her," the document said.

The Times said it obtained some of the SLA writings found in the San Francisco apartment where William and Emily Harris, Miss Hearst's SLA companions, were captured by the FBI on Sept. 18, the same day that Miss Hearst was seized.

The Harries pleaded not guilty today to 11 counts of kidnapping, assault and robbery in incidents involving Miss Hearst.

The trial was scheduled to begin Nov. 24. It was not immediately known whether Miss Hearst, charged with the Harries, would be tried with them.

## Surprise Voiced By Kissinger on Nixon Table Talk

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP).

—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was "extremely surprised" yesterday when he saw a published report that he had said privately that former President Nixon was an "artificial man" who barely governed during Watergate, the State Department said.

The report (NYT, Oct. 16) said that on his visit to Canada this week Mr. Kissinger had described Mr. Nixon as an odd and "artificial man... who never enjoyed meeting people" and that the former president "barely governed" during his last months in office.

State Department spokesman Robert Anderson declared: "The secretary was extremely surprised to read in the papers this morning what he had said."

Mr. Anderson said that his Canadian counterpart, Glenn Buek, offered "profound apologies for the technical foul-up" that permitted outsiders to listen in on a "live" microphone to what Mr. Anderson called Mr. Kissinger's "private dinner conversation."

## Kissinger Called In Wiretap Suit

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (NYT).

—Lawyers for former White House aide Morton Halperin have asked Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to explain apparent contradictions between his testimony and depositions by others in a civil lawsuit here.

According to court records, Mr. Halperin's lawyers have filed a 73-question interrogatory to which Mr. Kissinger must respond in writing and under oath.

Mr. Halperin was one of 17 White House officials, government aides and newsmen who were wiretapped by the FBI between May, 1969, and February, 1971, while allegedly under investigation as national security risks.

Mr. Kissinger testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that he did not initiate the taps and that his role was largely to approve the names of the persons who were selected for wiretapping.

# In Paris, it's PRET A PORTER



but when you put it all together...it's

## COLAGE and COLAGEMAN

HOME OFFICE 3707 S. Hill Street, Los Angeles, California / NEW YORK: 1407 Broadway and Empire State Building  
EUROPE: Colage, 6 Cavendish Square, London, and ColageMan, 96-98 Middlessex Street, London.

TOURISTS: ATTENTION!  
AIRPORTS...SHOPPING CENTERS...  
DISCOUNT STORES?

### NOBODY

IN EUROPE CAN BEAT OUR ROCK-BOTTOM  
TAX-FREE EXPORT PRICES!

## MICHEL SWISS

16 RUE DE LA PAIX - PARIS. Phone 073.60.36  
ALL PERFUMES and BEAUTY PRODUCTS  
BAGS - SCARVES - TIES - FASHION ACCESSORIES

DIOR...GARDIN...ST. LAURENT...LACOSTE  
CRYSTAL...CHINA...LEATHERWARE...NOVELTIES  
FREE SAMPLES - FLAWLESS MAIL ORDER SERVICE

When in Madrid  
take your medical check-up  
at our  
computerized multiphasic  
health screening center  
...and in only 90 minutes

## checomp

Juan Hurtado de Mendoza, 4  
for appointments call: 457.26.47  
MADRID-16, SPAIN



## Oil, Grain and the Kremlin

By attempting to tie a deal for Russian oil to grain sales, the Ford administration is making a serious mistake. It would be a great deal better for everyone if this ill-considered exercise in linkage should fall through. The United States is pursuing a grain agreement with the Russians to restrain their erratic plunges into U.S. markets. To meet their own food requirements, the Russians are destabilizing the U.S. agricultural economy and contributing to U.S. inflation. A grain agreement is necessary. But hindering grain shipments to oil promises nothing but mischief.

The administration has been deliberately vague regarding its purposes in these negotiations in Moscow. Last week at his press conference, President Ford said, "Whether or not the two—oil and grain—will be tied together is not firmly decided yet." Secretary of State Kissinger added, over the weekend, that the oil and grain issues are not directly connected but are being discussed "in a parallel framework" whatever that might mean. An agreement on grain is quite close, Mr. Kissinger added, but "we still have some additional considerations to discuss in the case of oil." One of them is price. The United States is apparently trying to get the Russians to sell it oil at a price substantially below the figure set by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

It is hard to think of any reason why the Russians would sell oil at cut rates. Certainly the United States does not intend to sell them wheat below the market price. Presumably the Ford administration wants to show that it can undercut OPEC, if only in a small purchase. Presumably it also wants to deflect the occasional flashes of resentment in the United States against the grain sales, by coming up with a visible and concrete token of the benefits of foreign trade. But there's a better token: money.

Despite the scale of Soviet oil production, it is not likely to be a source of new supplies for the rest of the world. The Soviet Union now produces more oil than any other country, having overtaken the United States some time last year. (Saudi Arabia, if you were wondering, ranks third.) But the Soviet Union is now following the same track as Western Europe in the 1960s. It is shifting from coal to oil and expanding its appetite for energy enormously. The Russians currently export something over 2 million barrels of oil a day, more than half of it to Eastern Europe and the rest mainly to Western Europe. They have been warning Eastern Europe for some time to look to the Middle East and Africa for its own rising needs. The United States will do very little to help the world economy if it now manages to buy Soviet oil that would otherwise have gone to the countries of Western Europe.

But there is another peculiarity that weighs heavily on the Soviet deliberations on the politics and economics of oil. The Soviet Union is not only a large exporter, but also a large importer. It buys almost as much oil as it sells—and its imports come from the Arab countries, mainly Iraq. Some of the Soviet exports are, apparently, transshipped Arab oil. That gives the Russians still another reason not to get into any sale to the United States that might seem to undercut the OPEC price.

The State Department has had very little to say about the kind of agreement that it is seeking regarding the prices for Soviet oil. In truth, it's difficult to envision any satisfactory formula. Oil prices are currently extremely uncertain at best, and all of the commercial contracts contain elaborate renegotiation clauses. OPEC so far has been fairly successful in enforcing its most visible price increases. But world demand is still dropping sharply, excess production capacity is rising rapidly, and no one can say where prices will be a year from now. It is a notably bad time in which to sign international oil-price agreements.

Beyond all of the practical defects in the U.S. attempts to link grain and oil sales, there is a larger point: It is wrong in principle. Last year some of the Europeans, led by the French, attempted to ensure their future access to oil through a series of bilateral deals with Middle Eastern and African countries. Americans quite properly deplored those tactics as a subversion of the whole concept of open and competitive world markets. Now the United States is using the tremendous political power inherent in its control over the world grain trade to pursue precisely the same tactic. It is a disarming reversal to mercantilism.

Next month President Ford will lead the U.S. delegation to Paris for a meeting described as an "economic summit" of the major industrial powers. How does he propose to defend the current Soviet oil and wheat talks in that forum? He is likely to find that the Europeans and Japanese are inclined to view them as a dangerous precedent for deliberate discrimination in world trade. In December, the conference on energy, resources and development is to convene in Paris. That one includes the oil producers and the poor countries as well as the industrial powers. Here again a wheat-for-oil deal between the United States and the Soviet Union would generate a corrosive suspicion that the two superpowers were taking care of themselves without much regard for anyone else. The best that can be said for this unwise attempt at Soviet-American barter is that it probably won't work.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Cancer and Viruses

Renato Dulbecco, Howard Martin Temin, and David Baltimore won the Nobel Prize in medicine for their research on viruses, motivated to a large extent by the hope that a viral cause of human cancers would be found, thus opening the way to curing or even preventing cancers. It came as a great shock to many, therefore, when Dr. Temin commented on being told of his award that he thought current research has shown "that human cancer is not caused primarily by an infective virus." It is not an opinion universally accepted: In fact, there are quite a few researchers at work who hope to win a future Nobel Prize by proving that viruses do indeed cause cancer in humans.

When a cell turns malignant, it begins producing monstrously disorderly descendants. The genetic material controlling this newly cancerous cell has somehow gone awry, but why and how is still not understood. When a virus enters a cell it can seize control of its host's nucleus, forcing the cell to reproduce copies of the conquering virus. Dr.

Dulbecco and his colleagues showed that such an invading virus could also transform cells so that their descendants showed influence of the virus as well as of the original genetic material.

Drs. Temin and Baltimore revolutionized the entire understanding of the genetic process by demolishing what used to be called the "central dogma," the idea that deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) always passed information on to ribonucleic acid (RNA), and never the other way around. When the independent and simultaneous discoveries of Dr. Temin and Dr. Baltimore exploded this myth, hope arose in some quarters that the key to understanding and conquering cancer had been discovered.

We now know that that was premature optimism; but these advances in fundamental understanding are still towering achievements in the history of molecular biology and well merit the Nobel recognition they have just received.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Britain's Dispute With EEC

There can be little doubt about the hostility within the EEC at James Callaghan's firm demand for a separate British seat at the Paris meeting in December of international economic cooperation. . . . The motions of censure in the European Parliament were an expression of this angered reaction. . . . It cannot be denied that the British interest in the central questions to be discussed at the conference is different from those of other members of the Community in the main:

This is because of the prospect of Britain becoming self-sufficient in oil within a decade. It is also because British commercial and financial links are far more extensive with the rest of the world. . . . During the referendum campaign it was made clear by those in favor of British membership that this would not, in the British view, involve the Europeanization of British North Sea oil. To that extent the foreign secretary [Callaghan] is being consistent.

—From the Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 18, 1900  
FRIEDRICHSAFEN.—The Zeppelin airship made its long expected voyage this afternoon, leaving the balloon hall at Manzell at 4:45. It immediately rose to about the height of three hundred meters. Then it traveled fairly regularly eastward with an east-north-east wind as far as Meersburg, a distance of eleven kilometers, made a wide detour and headed back home to Manzell. It passed over Lake Constance at five minutes past six.

### Fifty Years Ago

October 18, 1925  
WASHINGTON.—In spite of the radio, in spite of the silver and improved conditions of hygiene in the rural districts, in spite of the movies even, the trek of the country youth from the farm to the bright lights of the city are being deserted each year. According to figures released by the Census Bureau today, 75,735 American farms have been abandoned during the past five years.



## Nuclear Saturday Night Specials

By Robert J. Donovan

WASHINGTON.—Anyone who can look beyond his nose can see that the human race is getting itself into one sweet mess in the ever-spreading capability of making nuclear weapons. The nuclear Saturday Night Specials that will be available to nations on the five continents in the next generation, unless something is done about the proliferation before long, will make the current problems of President Ford, Mayor Beame and Gen. Franco seem tame.

Many countries around the globe have, or soon will have, atomic energy programs. The number will grow. To produce electric power as oil becomes costlier, breeder reactors are being set up throughout the world. From their waste can be extracted plutonium, an essential substance for nuclear weapons. From possession of plutonium to development of a bomb is not a difficult leap for modern engineers.

### Things to Come

When H. G. Wells heard about Hiroshima, he exclaimed that anyone who understood human nature must conclude that the end had indeed come. Particularly as the United States and the Soviet Union have managed to stabilize their nuclear rivalry, this pessimism has proved unfounded after 30-odd years. Thirty more years of nuclear proliferation, however, may make Wells' comment uncomfortably prescient.

One person who takes no comfort from it even now is Prof. Martin J. Sherwin of Princeton, whose book "A World Destroyed: The Atomic Bomb and the Grand Alliance" is being published this week by Alfred A. Knopf. A definitive work that has taken years to produce, the book deplores the unwillingness of Roosevelt and Churchill, in the first instance, and Truman, in the second, to try to bring Stalin into a partnership in atomic energy, while the bomb was being developed, in hope of averting a postwar arms race.

Prof. Sherwin, who was in town the other day, said in an interview that a similar opportunity is being missed today to halt the spread of nuclear weapons. He was particularly critical of recent comments by Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger, which had the effect of calling attention to the important role atomic weapons play in U.S. military and diplomatic policy. After Vietnam fell last spring and uncertainties were felt about the outbreak of hostilities elsewhere, for example, Schlesinger said he would not rule out the use of tactical nuclear weapons if the North Koreans again attacked South Korea.

### View of Asians

"How does that look to Asians?" Sherwin asked. "Nuclear weapons were used once by the United States against an Asian nation. Not only that, but in the postwar period nuclear weapons have been an integral part of big-power diplomacy. Eisenhower threatened China with nuclear attack if she did not pull out of Korea.

Khrushchev made a similar threat to Britain and France over Suez. Then recently we had Schlesinger threatening North Korea that they had better keep their hands off South Korea if they do not wish to risk nuclear attack.

"So why is it not in the interest of small nations to go nuclear? In that context how can you expect them not to agree to build nuclear weapons? Why is it not in their interest? You are demonstrating with your other hand that these weapons are very much a part of world diplomacy.

"The Nonproliferation Treaty is a step in the right direction. But it does not appeal to many Asians. They say, 'Sure, you don't want proliferation. In Western Europe and North America hands it can be controlled. But other nations should not have such weapons.'"

"Africans and Asians have reacted hostilely. That means to me that ultimately they won't buy it. If the East is going to deal with the West on equal terms, it will feel it needs such weapons. 'We have the bomb and can see the danger of proliferation. They don't have it and don't see the danger of proliferation. They are more conscious of the dangers of not having the bomb.'"

### New A-Powers

Prof. Sherwin envisages countries like Pakistan and Japan as well as India and China, which are well on the way, as becoming nuclear powers.

"Japan is not talking that way now," he said, "but a new generation may see it differently. Once the nuclear capability is there as a result of reactors we are in a new ball game. In future years the domestic political arguments in Japan will be different. Look, they will say, we have all this plutonium sitting around. Why don't we put some of it into a bomb?"

"I want to emphasize that we have done more to promote proliferation than to prevent it in our actions. I don't mean through atoms for peace or nuclear energy programs. These things are meant to be beneficial and they are. I am talking in terms of the psychological climate created by having used the bomb and then putting it on the diplomatic bargaining table.

"Something like \$300 billion is spent annually in the world on military preparation. Most of this is on sophisticated weapons and weapons systems, much of it geared toward nuclear armaments. It is estimated that 20 per cent of the world's scientists are engaged in some kind of military research and development. Only one-tenth of 1 per cent are engaged in what you would call arms control or peace research facilities of one kind or another. It is obvious where we are putting our money."

Another worry Prof. Sherwin has about the spread of nuclear capability is that safety mechanisms for weapons and fail-safe systems are so expensive that many nations will simply forgo them.

"The kind of safety devices we have to prevent the madman syndrome and prevent unauthorized use of the weapons and accidents involve complicated technology and electronics and are very expensive," he said. "It is a significant part of the cost of what you would call the weapons economy or system. It is unlikely that nations that are not as wealthy as we—and we may not be so wealthy in another 20 years—can afford this cost."

"Take these nations that will be getting nuclear weapons on a shoestring—take a nation like India—they really have the willingness or the interest or the resources to pour into the so-called fail-safe system that we try to sell them. This is one of the reasons for my pessimism and one of the dangers of proliferation."

The only way to solve the problem, he believes, may be some form of world government.

## Humphrey's Last Hurrah

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The idea is gradually but definitely getting around this town that Hubert Humphrey is going to be the Democratic party's nominee for president in 1976. Not so long ago, nobody expected it, including Humphrey himself, and a lot of people closest and dearest to him, including his wife Muriel, opposed it, but for a variety of reasons, it won't go away.

We all know the obvious reasons: The Democrats are divided and don't know what else to do. They have always thought of themselves as the young party of the future, and after President Eisenhower, they bet on the rising generation.

But after the murder of John Kennedy, presidential power reverted to the older generation of Johnson and Nixon, and none of the candidates in their 40s and 50s has captured the imagination of the country.

### Steady Drift

This does not quit explain, however, the slow but steady drift of opinion by the Democratic party power centers toward Humphrey. They could now go to Ed Muskie of Maine, or Fritz Mondale of Minnesota, or Scoop Jackson of Washington, or, if they had been bold enough, to their young governors—Brown of California, Askew of Florida, and Wendell Anderson of Minnesota, among others.

But when Nixon chose Gerald Ford as his vice-president rather than younger men like Elliot Richardson, and when President Ford nominated Nelson Rockefeller as his vice-president rather than George Bush or Donald Rumsfeld, the younger men on his "short list," the struggle for the presidency in 1976 became primarily an old man's race.

In any competition between candidates in their 60s, Humphrey was bound to come off the fore. Like President Ford, he was elected to the Congress in 1948, but nobody in the race now has been more involved or more creative in the political struggle of the last generation, at home or abroad, than the senator from Minnesota, and none of them has more respect and fewer enemies in both parties.

Humphrey is almost everybody's second choice for the Democratic nomination, but since there is no younger popular first choice, except maybe Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts, who is not available, he is emerging as the least unacceptable candidate.

On more positive grounds, if you could take a private poll in the Congress on the person now in the race most qualified by ex-

## Malraux Views Spain Snows of Yesteryear

By C. L. Sulzberger

NEW YORK—On my last day in Paris I lunched with André Malraux and asked that versatile Renaissance genius whether he thought the widespread and emotional interest in Spain's present contest between terror and repression forecast another international crisis over the Spanish succession.

The brilliant French writer's credentials on this subject are good. In 1937 he organized an air legion of foreign volunteers to help the Loyalists fight off a military insurrection which eventually, aided by Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany, crushed the Spanish Republic. Since then, Malraux has not set foot on Spanish soil, even when he was a minister for Charles de Gaulle (who had cordial relations with Madrid).

Malraux, although now in his mid-70s, still enthusiastically takes sides on moral issues. He vigorously backed Bangladesh during its independence struggle with Pakistan. He often speaks out against injustice. Whether committed leftist nor rightist in the broad sense, he is frequently assailed by each extreme.

### A Divided Left

Malraux believes Spanish workers are still heavily influenced by anarchism and Trotskyism—rare in other lands—as well as by Communism and Socialism. Thus, in case a new showdown occurred when Franco dies, the left would be divided by factionalism, as it was years ago.

And Communism today is less dynamic (although more strongly based) than two generations earlier. No genuine revolutionary élan now exists. True, Communism has demonstrated new vitality—and right up against the Spanish border, in Portugal. But in Western Europe it is essentially nonviolent if confident, typified by the party of Berlinguer in Italy. It is not so confident in Spain because its success is inevitable; that history is on its side.

Meanwhile Fascism is dead, discredited by defeat. And the biggest political reality of the period before World War II was anti-Fascism. That basic creed had enabled two such different political leaders as a conservative Churchill and a reformist Roosevelt to work effectively together.

### Middle Class

Furthermore, Spain today has an extensive, well-established middle class, something that did not exist in 1936. And the Catholic Church, which then constituted a significant ideological force, has changed. Large elements of the Spanish clergy have

swung leftward. If some reactionary elements still exist in Spain, there is no longer a monolithic "right."

Malraux reckons that whatever happens after Franco disappears things won't be played out in any way resembling the emotional tragedy of the 1930s when battle lines were fixed for World War II. The two big political factors—Fascism and anti-Fascism—are dead; and Communism has changed in methodology and in its electrical capacity to induce.

The French writer doesn't pretend to discern whether some kind of formal confrontation might erupt in Franco's stead. Should that happen, it could lead either to chaos or to another Spanish upheaval. But the existence of nuclear weapons today makes foreign intervention just about impossible.

After all, even in neighboring Portugal, Russia has been suspected about backing the Communist cause, and the United States has for the most part discreetly limited its intervention to indirect help via the European Community or even via Socialist and Social Democrats in Sweden and West Germany. No nation is taking the risk of open support for its favorites.

Such circumspection, now shaping up in Portugal, is likely to compound itself even more in Spain—that is, if violence should actually erupt there. Now the committed young ideologues of the 1930s are longer in evidence abroad. Where would one discover and who could organize another version of the romantically idealistic International Brigade? Where indeed, one might ask, are the snows (or in this case the fires) of yesteryear?

### The Centrist

Personally, I am reminded of the experience of a Spanish friend, a distinguished liberal who will play an important part in Franco's last days and who recently attended a university meeting of Barcelona students. After listening to a heated discussion, he turned to the dean and said:

"This is absolutely astonishing. I am a centrist; in fact I would perhaps be regarded as right-wing in countries like France or Italy or England. But here the authorities regard me as a dangerous revolutionary. Yet your students see no difference between you who favor the present regime, and me."

"This proves that more than 30 years after our civil war ended the Spanish government has lost the sympathy of the entire younger generation. We fought and govern for nothing."

perence, character, ability and personality to be president of the United States, Humphrey would undoubtedly lead the list by a wide margin.

Even if the question were put to the leaders of the present administration, including Gerald Ford and the Cabinet, or to the leaders of the Civil Service or the Foreign Service, the answer would probably be the same. Nobody around here is very happy with the question, but given the likely alternatives, Humphrey has even more private support than public support in the rest of the country.

The reasons for this are fairly obvious. There is no present issue of domestic or foreign policy that has not engaged his interest over the last 25 years. He is still a "big government" man, who believes that in 1964. And the Catholic Church, which then constituted a significant ideological force, has changed. Large elements of the Spanish clergy have

For the more the others, the more the people seem to turn to men who don't run, and Humphrey will be there at the convention in Madison Square Garden in New York if his party wants him.

He is our modern "happy warrior," probably the best candidate the Democrats have to argue for their return to the White House. They don't have a candidate but they have an issue of high achievement, high interest rates, unemployment, and Humphrey is more eloquent on this than anybody in his party.

Macalester College, where his students more than anybody else made him forget the past, he has come back to his Senate and played the role of mediator and elder statesman.

### Sounds Corny

It may sound corny in these cynical days, but it is literally true that Humphrey has come to terms with life and is no longer conniving for the presidency. It would be wrong to say that he is beyond ambition, and wouldn't want to be drafted, but he won't feel appalled, as he did after his loss to Nixon, if he doesn't get it, and this really is his strength.

For the more the others, the more the people seem to turn to men who don't run, and Humphrey will be there at the convention in Madison Square Garden in New York if his party wants him.

He is our modern "happy warrior," probably the best candidate the Democrats have to argue for their return to the White House. They don't have a candidate but they have an issue of high achievement, high interest rates, unemployment, and Humphrey is more eloquent on this than anybody in his party.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.



1550 10/18/75

## By-Election for Assembly Seat

# Giscard's Prestige, Policies Are Top Issues in Local Vote

By James F. Clarity

CHATELERAULT, France, Oct. 17 (NYT).—The prestige and policies of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing are the principal issues to be judged here Sunday in a parliamentary by-election considered to have national significance by both the Giscardist

government and the leftist opposition. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, who was elected to a seven-year term last year, had publicly asked that France judge his performance only after he had been in office for 500 days, a period that ended last week. The political leaders in the President's center government and in the opposition unexpectedly found that the opportunity for public judgment has arisen in the by-election for a vacant National Assembly seat from the area in and around this industrial city of 40,000 on the banks of the Vienne River, in central France.

The importance being accorded the campaign by the nation's most influential politicians was brought home to millions of Frenchmen last night in a heated impromptu debate that was transmitted live on national television. The somewhat heated confrontation took place in a hall here, pitted François Mitterrand, the Socialist leader who narrowly missed election as president last year, against Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, the highest official in the country, in the absence of the President, who is visiting the Soviet Union.

## Vittorio Gui, 90, Italy Conductor, Dies in Florence

FLORENCE, Oct. 17 (Reuters).—Vittorio Gui, 90, one of Italy's best known conductors, died here last night from an attack of angina.

In a career that spanned nearly 70 years, Mr. Gui conducted many of Europe's leading orchestras. He conducted his last concert here two weeks ago. Born in 1885, he graduated from Rome's Academy of St. Cecilia at the age of 19 and quickly became known as an innovative interpreter. He conducted at Milan's La Scala, Salzburg, Leningrad and Moscow before spending World War II in England, where he became director of the Glyndebourne Festival Opera. Later, he conducted at London's Covent Garden, the Edinburgh Festival and for the BBC.

**Arnold Wehrle**  
ZURICH, Oct. 17 (Reuters).—Arnold Wehrle, 75, head of the Swiss sports news agency Sport-Information for more than 50 years, has died here, the agency announced today. Mr. Wehrle founded Sportinformation in 1922.

**Frank Guthrie**  
SYDNEY, Oct. 17 (Reuters).—Olympic swimming coach Frank Guthrie, 52, has died in hospital here after a long illness.

**Kay Daly Leslie**  
NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (NYT).—Kay Daly Leslie, 55, who wrote most of the advertising for which Revlon, Inc., the cosmetics concern, was noted, over a 25-year period, died yesterday at University Hospital of complications following surgery for cancer of the pancreas.

## Black Nationalist In Rhodesia Is Reported Missing

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Oct. 17 (Reuters).—Rhodesian police today launched an official inquiry into the disappearance of leading black nationalist, Edson Sithole, whose colleagues fear he has been kidnapped.

Mr. Sithole is publicity secretary of Bishop Abel Muzorewa's faction of the divided African National Council. An automobile belonging to Mr. Sithole was found nearby the Rhodesian city of Umtata on the border of Mozambique, a police spokesman said today.

An eyewitness has told police he saw Mr. Sithole being bundled into a van outside a Salisbury hotel on Wednesday evening. Mr. Sithole, an attorney, failed to appear in court to represent clients yesterday.

His personal secretary, Pritam Mhangwa, has also disappeared but has not so far been officially listed as a missing person.

## Flu in Papua Kills 420

PORT Moresby, Papua New Guinea, Oct. 17 (AP).—At least 420 people have died in Papua New Guinea two-month-old influenza epidemic, the government reported.

## 'Monsieur X,' Who Beat Tiercé, a Suicide

By Andreas Freund

PARIS, Oct. 17 (NYT).—France's most successful off-track bettor, Patrice des Montis, 56, committed suicide today by shooting himself in the head at his suburban residence in Saint-Cloud, according to the police.

Mr. des Montis was better known as "Monsieur X" from the years when the identity of the perennial winner remained secret. Mr. des Montis, who graduated from one of France's top schools, the Ecole Centrale, as an engineer, was a brilliant mathematician who in the early 1960s began applying himself to beating the horses. Some 7 million French men and women participate every Sunday in a type of betting, known as le Tiercé, at specially licensed cafes. They buy tickets on which they mark the numbers of three horses in a selected race.

Formula for Combinations  
Bettors can pick the order in which the horses will come in, which pays more, or just bet that the three will take the first three places in any order. Two-thirds of the Tiercé take goes into the pool from which the bets are paid out, and one-third goes to the state, representing more than 3 per cent of what the Treasury takes in from direct taxation.

Mr. des Montis always bet on the order in which horses would come in. He applied

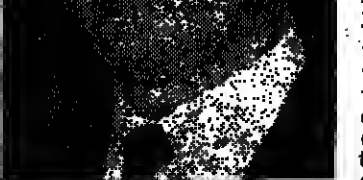
the formula  $N \times (N-1) \times (N-2) \dots$  with N standing for the number of horses entered—to obtain the number of possible combinations. He gave instructions to a string of about 80 friends around the country about which combinations to bet on, modified in such a way as to take account of negative stable intelligence about horses that did not have a chance. The string of friends was necessary because there is a limit introduced because of Mr. des Montis' success on the number of bets one person

may place: 60 francs on any 3-horse combination or 20 times the minimum 3-franc bet. In this way Mr. des Montis was reported to have made a fortune of about 30 million francs.

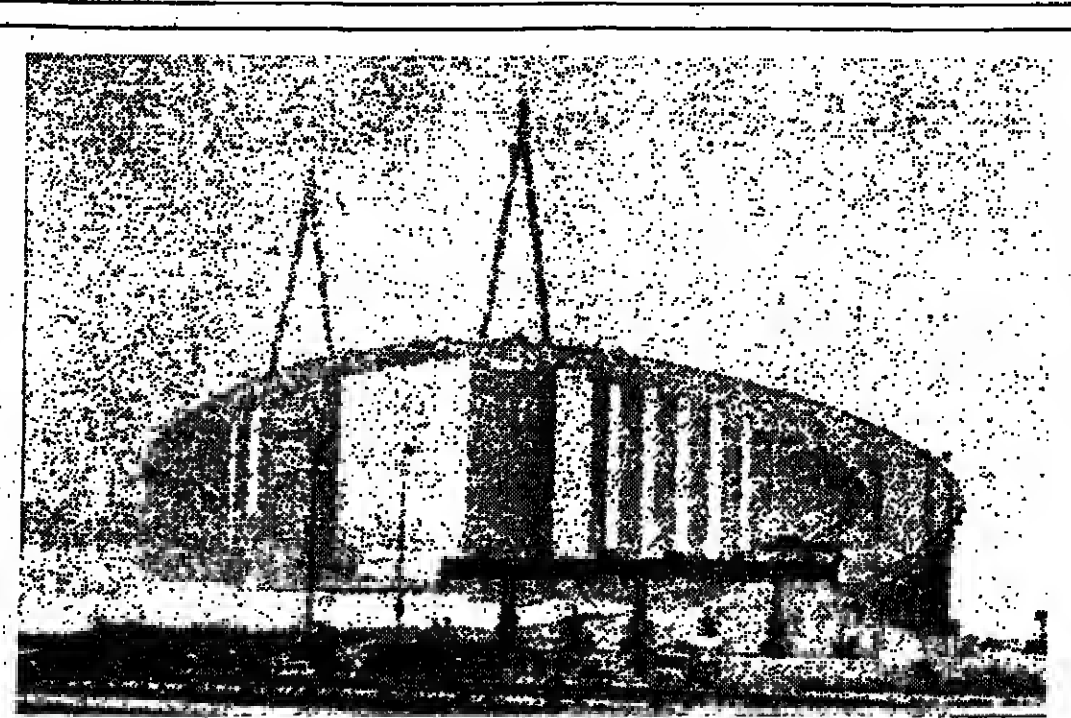
But then his luck turned. At the end of 1973, there was a Tiercé hurdle race in which a 3-franc ticket netted 13,468 francs for picking the winners in order. The police, who suspected the race was fixed, started an investigation and a year later, arrested the jockey riding the favorite under the accusation of having held it back, as well as five other jockeys, a trainer and 10 gamblers, including Mr. des Montis under other charges connected with the race. Meanwhile, more than 40 other gamblers have been charged. But the case has not yet come to trial.

Mr. des Montis stayed in preventive custody for five months, and, as a friend of his, Alain Ayache, who edits a racing weekly in which Mr. des Montis gave his prognostications, put it: "The humiliation of this was intolerable to him, he was a broken man, I knew he would do it."

The Des Montis family today released a letter dated Oct. 17 sent to the Paris court handling his case, in which Mr. des Montis said he was innocent of any wrongdoing in the instances where he was accused and that he was taking his life because 149 days in prison had destroyed him.



Patrice des Montis, "Monsieur X"



NEW BRIDGE—This "S"-shaped structure over the Loire River, connecting Saint-Nazaire with Saint-Brevin-les-Pins, is the newest and longest in France. Three years in building and 3,356 meters long, it was to be open to traffic this weekend.

## 251 Men, Women Draft Basic Law

# Constitutional Fight: Lisbon's 'Quiet Front'

By Flora Lewis

LISBON, Oct. 17 (NYT).—While huge crowds are protesting Portugal's fate in confrontations in the streets and in the barracks, an assembly of 251 men and women is plodding laboriously through the task of writing a new constitution.

They are not getting on with their work very well and they are not getting much attention. Yet they have the mandate to draw up the basic law for the future.

They look much like an assembly committed to "construct a new socialist society" might be expected to look. On an ordinary afternoon recently—the daily sessions start at 3 p.m.—there were about a half-dozen neckties in the group; a dozen or so wore suit jackets over turtlenecks or open-necked shirts, and there were many polo shirts and sport shirts. Summer has lingered here.

The informality of dress is in sharp contrast to the formality in the meeting hall, on the first floor of the grandiose, domed and colonnaded Sao Bento Palace here.

Although there is not yet a legislature, and Portugal has not had a free one since the dictatorship began in 1926, the members—who have been in office only since June—have settled quickly into the manner and habits of European assemblies. They are lively, querulous, sometimes noisy or angry or funny, and often bored.

Speaker Henrique de Barros, a Socialist (the largest party represented), ruled that Adelino Amara da Costa, deputy leader of the Democratic Socialist Center, did not have the right to reply.

## Sakharov Urges Political Amnesty

COFFENHAGEN, Oct. 17 (UPI).—Disident scientist Andrei Sakharov today demanded a political amnesty in the Soviet Union, saying it would "change the moral and political climate" of his country.

In a message from Moscow to the International Sakharov Hearing on violations of human rights in the Soviet Union, Mr. Sakharov said political amnesty would provide "decisive support for the relaxation of tensions in the country."

The three-day hearing opened with the first of 27 witnesses testifying to alleged violations of human rights and hardships of prisoners and patients in labor camps and mental hospitals.

## Jakarta Sees A Menace in Timor Crisis

JAKARTA, Oct. 17 (Reuters).—Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik said today that turmoil in Portuguese Timor had reached the stage where it could disrupt stability in Indonesia and Southeast Asia.

At the same time, Indonesia denied, for the second time in 10 days, that its troops had crossed the border from West Timor and were fighting inside the colony, which has been torn by civil war for the last two months.

Official Indonesian sources said that pro-Indonesian forces had taken two towns, Balibo and Maliana, from leftist pro-independence Fretilin troops, as they advanced on Dili, the colony's capital.

Urgent Priority  
Mr. Malik said that the restoration of order in Portuguese Timor had become an urgent priority.

"Calm, peace and order must be restored immediately to enable an orderly process of decolonization in the Portuguese colony," he said.

This would cut the flow of refugees coming across to Indonesian territory and eventually enable them to return home, he added.

In Canberra, meanwhile, Malaysian Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak charged today that Portugal has failed to show enough concern for restoring law and order in East Timor.

Asked if he would support a move by Indonesia to annex East Timor by force, the prime minister replied: "I don't think it is Indonesia's intention to do so, so it is a hypothetical question."

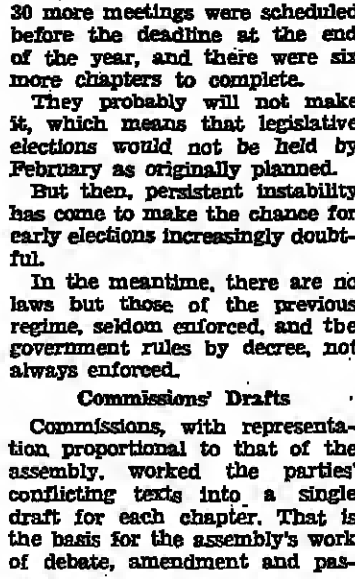
In Jakarta, the Indonesian sources said that the two towns fell yesterday to forces of the Timorese Democratic Union and Apodeti, which seeks the colony's integration with Indonesia.

Soldiers Captured  
They said that several Fretilin soldiers and a number of weapons were seized by the combined forces.

Their version of the attack on Balibo conflicted with a report from Dili quoting seven survivors of a 60-man Fretilin force. The survivors said that Indonesian troops in a 100-vehicle convoy arrived under cover of a barrage from Indonesian warships and helicopter gunships.

An Indonesian Defense Ministry spokesman denied that Indonesian troops had taken part in fighting, adding, "Indonesia is only helping refugees from East Timor now seeking shelter in Indonesian territory."

## Share a memory in Maine.



Home is just a phone call away.

## Figure Held Insane In 'Markovic Affair'

PARIS, Oct. 17 (Reuters).—A young Yugoslav who put the "Markovic affair"—a seven-year-old unsolved murder—back in the national limelight was declared insane yesterday by a panel of psychiatrists.

Uros Milicevic had been charged last month with complicity in the murder of Stefan Markovic, bodyguard of actor Alain Delon. Yesterday he was transferred from the Santé prison here to a mental hospital, and charges against him were dropped.

## Garrison's Loyalty in Doubt

LISBON, Oct. 17 (AP).—Troops in the Azores were put on alert and a Portuguese Navy frigate lay to near the islands today after clashes between loyalist soldiers and civilian separatists who want independence from Portugal.

The incidents began last night in Ponta Delgada, on the principal island of Sao Miguel, when separatists of the Azores Liberation Front (FLA) ran up the flag of independence.

Unarmed soldiers who tried to lower the flag were stopped by separatists. Armed troops from the artillery garrison in the city then forced their way to the flagstaff and hauled the banner down.

Civilians later rioted in front of the army headquarters and burned the car of the garrison commander. Soldiers were put on guard in front of the barracks.

Reliable sources said that there were divisions among the troops over the issue of independence for the islands. The garrison commander put his troops on alert and the frigate Magalhães Correia anchored off Ponta Delgada.

## Troops Clash With Separatists in Azores

There has been increasing separatist activity in the nine-island Azores chain, 900 miles west of Portugal in the Atlantic. Strongly anti-Communist, the FLA has played on fears that the central government in Lisbon intends to impose Communist rule.

The United States has a strategically important air base at Lajes on the Azores island of Terceira. U.S. spokesmen declare that Washington is pursuing a hands-off policy in the independence debate. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is understood to believe that independence for the Azores would be a mistake.

Trouble was also reported overnight in connection with an independence movement in Madeira, a Portuguese resort island off the coast of Morocco. The newspaper Republica reported that troops

## Italy to Try Belgian Caught in U.S. Base

NAPLES, Oct. 17 (Reuters).—A 28-year-old Belgian is awaiting trial here on spy charges after being caught inside a U.S. Navy base near Naples, a Navy spokesman said.

The Belgian, identified by police sources as Roger de Bruyckere, of Antwerp, was found inside a naval support building at Agnani in July, but the arrest was not reported. The spokesman said the Belgian was handed over to Italian police.

## Enrollments expand in the International Herald Tribune

They advertise every Saturday in the International Herald Tribune's "Education Directory," providing Europe's best selection of educational opportunities. They advertise because the International Herald Tribune produces results! And the International Herald Tribune produces results simply because our 121,300 affluent families take advantage of the best education for themselves and for their children.

Enrollments expand in the International Herald Tribune

### EDUCATION DIRECTORY

#### FRANCE

##### LEARN FRENCH

ON THE FRENCH RIVIERA—near Nice and Monaco  
All Levels. All Ages—Small Classes—Excursions—Boarding and Day School for Adults. Established since 1953. A non-profit institute recognized by the French Ministry of Education.  
4-week course, all the year round.  
Lecture course, Jan. 5 to March 28 & September 27, 1976.  
Apply: CENTRE MEDITERRANEE D'ETUDES FRANCAISES  
66320 Cap d'Ail (France). Phone: (33) 06.81.54.

#### SWITZERLAND

##### THE AMERICAN SCHOOL IN SWITZERLAND

Lugano M. Crist Fleming, Director  
GRADES 7 THRU 12  
Meets highest American academic standards. Coeducational. Small classes. Strong college preparation. College testing and guidance. AP courses. Outstanding extracurricular facilities. Courses correlated with Swiss, French, German, and English curricula. Boarding and day. American 7th and 8th grade program.  
Write: Director of Admissions—TASIS  
6328 Montagnola-Lugano. Tel: Lugano 54 64 71

#### PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN SWITZERLAND

For all information please apply to our Educational Advisers: Mrs. Paul A. Mayor, SCHOLASTIC SERVICE "TRANSWORLDIA" - GENEVA  
2 Rue du Vieux-Sauvageard. Phone: 44 15 65.

#### RIGHT SCHOOL IN THE RIGHT PLACE

more than 60 private schools and institutions  
teaching is well regulated for its quality and diversity  
Summer and Winter sports  
LAKE OF GENEVA REGION  
Canton of Vaud - SWITZERLAND  
favourable environments for studying  
hub of a vast network of international lines of communication  
beautiful landscape - healthy climate  
PRIVATE SCHOOL ADVISORY BUREAU  
10, avenue de la Gare, CH-1002 Lausanne  
Tel. 021 / 21 22 71

#### LEYSIN AMERICAN SCHOOL

Write for a free copy of the International Herald Tribune's  
SCHOOL AND CAMP DIRECTORY  
This brochure will be mailed to you, free of charge, simply by writing to:  
Mr. John SHELLEY  
Classified Advertising Manager, International Herald Tribune, 21 E. de Berri, 75008 Paris Cedex 08.

#### CADEL

Super intensive  
FRENCH  
4 weeks, 120 lessons  
3 levels (max. 6 students)  
CADEL, 136 Ch. de la Montagne, 1224 GENEVA (Switzerland).  
Tel. 022/48 85 24 or 48 44 45.

#### EUROPE

##### SCHILLER COLLEGE

Europe University  
Heidelberg London Paris Strasbourg Madrid  
Write: Schiller College, Admissions  
69 Heidelberg, Friedrich-Ebert-Anlage 4, Germany

#### ITALY

##### AMERICAN COLLEGE OF ROME

Federated with Tusculum College (Est. 1794), Greenville, Tennessee.  
A. A. DEGREE  
LIBERAL ARTS, BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, SECRETARIAL SCIENCE  
all courses fully accredited  
Applications from veterans welcome.  
SCHOLARSHIPS AND GRANTS AVAILABLE FOR QUALIFIED STUDENTS  
Via XX Settembre 27/8, Rome. — Tel.: 487.117.

#### U.S.A.

##### LEARN IBM COMPUTERS IN NEW YORK CITY, U.S.A.

Assistance in Preparing Visa Papers  
COMMERCIAL PROGRAMMING UNLIMITED  
853 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10003 U.S.A.

#### SPAIN

##### AMERICAN SCHOOL - Palma de Mallorca

Small classes, expert teachers, semi-tutorial instruction yield excellent educational results. Grades 1-12, intensive university entrance preparation. Outstanding facilities for resident students. SAT & ACT testing center. Complete secretarial course in one year.  
Dr. Stanley Anderson, Calle Oratorio, Portaferreries, Palma de Mallorca (Spain).  
Telephone: 07 58 00 - 07 58 51. Cable: Amiskool Palma, Mallorca.

#### Primary and secondary schools Public and Private schools Colleges and universities Language, art and business schools Summer and winter camps and many others.

They advertise every Saturday in the International Herald Tribune's "Education Directory," providing Europe's best selection of educational opportunities. They advertise because the International Herald Tribune produces results! And the International Herald Tribune produces results simply because our 121,300 affluent families take advantage of the best education for themselves and for their children.

Enrollments expand in the International Herald Tribune

For information or to place your advertisement, contact our Representative in your country (listed in Classified Advertisements on back page) or:

Françoise Clément, International Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de Berri, 75008-PARIS, Cedex 08. Tel.: 223-26-30. Telex: 288490.



PARIS

# Looking at 10 Centuries of Czech and Slovak Art

By Michael Gibson

PARIS (IHT).—"Ten Centuries of Czech and Slovak Art" is a very comprehensive show of over 450 items, beautifully presented in the big showrooms of the Grand Palais (to Dec. 31).

The turbulent and complex history of that part of Europe, and the country's position as a geographical pivot of some of the great movements of peoples and ideas was sometimes favorable to the development of its art—and sometimes quite the contrary.

The baroque spirit, however, seems to be the one most suited to expressing the temper of these lands. A spirit that is above all an awareness of movement, not introspective, certainly, but instead keenly attentive to the complex flow of forces within which it was necessary to navigate and to survive.

Already the Gothic style—of which there are some striking specimens—is marked by an animation that is less the expression of a native exuberance and more the mark of the high winds of history stirring up the land.

The treasures of the church shown here attest to the high technical skill that was, from medieval times, the mark of the Slovak and Bohemian craftsmen. In subsequent centuries this skill found expression in Bohemian glass and is also represented by a collection of astronomical instruments, including a sextant originally made for Tycho Brahe, the Danish astronomer, and later used by Kepler.

Sculptures, paintings, illuminated manuscripts, darning monstrosities studied with delicate colored enamel plaques like a sun surrounded with apple blossoms,

precious objects of all kinds, admirable baroque glass work, so fine and yet so unpretentious, so far removed from the overweening posturing of French royal baroque, for instance—all this comes to one as the testimony not only of a special craft but also of a special sensitivity and intelligence.

The 19th and 20th centuries do not keep the promise of all that went before, unfortunately. Why this should be so I am not competent to say, but that it is so is, on the whole, apparent in the rooms devoted to that period. Romantic or contemporary things tend towards the academic—with exceptions no doubt, but which are unfortunately not very well represented. There are a few paintings by Slans who died in Paris not so long ago. One is entitled "The Return of Theseus" and shows a really remarkable

intelligence in the handling of an epic theme. The solution Sina adopted in order to convey the heroic dimension of the subject lies in his treatment of the clouds. And the painting leaps out at one as might the bright eyes of a gifted child in a class full of rather average ones.

I suspect that one problem faced by artists after the beginning of the 19th century is that of the new nationalism. The great art of Czechoslovakia was an international art—Gothic or baroque, it knew no frontier. But with the growth of nationalism a new self-consciousness appears, and weighs down upon the artist—an obligation which in fact he should not have to bear. One gets the impression too that in the new socialist state this has not changed. The bourgeois 19th century is still there—even if one paints (or sculpts) farmers

and factory workers—because the imitative "loyalty" is still present.

What distinguished Czech or Slovak baroque from the Austrian, for instance, may not be so very easy to grasp or define. But that is not important. One senses the authenticity and the vitality bred out of the land, without any parochial considerations to restrict them. One senses a qualitative difference—something less sweet and more astringent perhaps.

There is in fact a curious survival today of the 19th-century German belief in a folk wisdom—a belief which had the fortunate result of motivating the brothers Grimm to collect their folk tales, but which also had some more sinister consequences when it was taken up at a later date by the Nazis—and this be-

lieve, which was once a cult of the "archaic," has now undergone a mutation which is felt to be acceptable in a socialist context. What was once "das Volk" as a racial concept is now a concept of class—the people who, it is assumed, have a more deeply rooted identity than the rather more international aristocracy or bourgeoisie. The problem is not a simple one and many worthy questions stand in wait of whoever wants to approach it, but if one has to face it briefly it is perhaps best done by a question as simple as this: "Is Michaelangelo a child of Tuscany—or is Tuscany the birthplace of Michaelangelo?"

The excellent audio-visual presentations, both on closed-circuit TV and on multiple-screen as a film, provide the required historical notions and a striking flow of multi-faceted images

A wood statue of St. Jude by Jan Jiri Bendl (c. 1620-1680).



almost give one the illusion of having been in the country.

Among other exhibitions currently on view in Paris are: Stanislas Lepel, Galerie Almann Carpentier, 46 Rue du Bac, Paris 7, to Nov. 8.

Lepel's imagination is more akin to that of an Ariosto than to the surrealist vein, although he has points in common with both. Here is a large salon in a vast glass house. In the middle is a swimming pool with naked people surrounded with waterlilies on the flowered wall-to-wall carpet. In the background, a family group sits near the fireplace, conversing and doing needlework. Here again is a large pussy cat pushing its way through the tall thick grass. Facing it, with its back to the viewer, is a naked child only half as tall as the cat. Lepel's craft is excellent, and he shows a taste for the grotesque. His subjects are all bizarre poetic conceits like the ones described, tellingly expressed.

Agam, Mentor, Artcurial, 9 Avenue Matignon, Paris 8, to Nov. 8.

The Agam exhibition was inaugurated a week ago with a great publicity splash (Mme. Georges Pompidou would attend the opening, it was announced) and a lot of laughter and blather. "The painter Agam," the press release declares, "in his constant concern with the creation of an art in which all may participate, has permitted two of his works to become the object of an original edition—"de haute diffusion" the French adds—is an admirable turn of phrase because it is the prestige of the word "haute" as in "haute couture" that conveys that there will be a considerable number of copies made

of the work in question. So what is all the noise about? In the President Pompidou exhibition Agam to design a salon in the Elysee Palace, Agam was for 18 months with the nannies and Gobelins people in order to obtain exactly the 120 chairs required for the very large salon which he had in mind and which then took two years to realize. This work has now been reduced into a serigraphic edition of 900 which, under the name of "Tapiographie," makes up one of the exhibition. The other half is a small scale reproduction of a bright stainless steel sculpture ("The Cosmic Eye") composed of a sphere standing on a cube and surmounted by a triangle. As for Mentor, he has produced a vast number of vast paintings which are somewhat whimsical and somewhat predictable variations on the bullfight theme.

L'Art Indien d'Amazonie, Galerie Urubamba, 4 Rue de la Bièvre, Paris 5, to Nov. 30.

Sumptuous feather gear of the Amazon Indians, headaddresses, necklaces, earrings, bows and arrows, blowpipes and darts—Jivaro shrunken head—all collected last summer.

Kali Higashiyama, Galerie Yoshida, 8 Avenue Matignon, Paris 8, to Nov. 8.

The interesting aspect of this show is that it presents sketches Higashiyama made for the murals commissioned by a Buddhist monastery in Japan. Two large rooms were to be decorated on all four walls and the subjects chosen were mountains and clouds in one room, the sea in the other. The treatment is realistic to a great degree, but keeps within a blue-green color scale.

## AROUND LONDON GALLERIES

Art Deco Sculpture, Editions Graphiques Gallery, 3 Clifford St., London, W1, to Oct. 25.

In conjunction with the publication (by Art Deco Editions, London) of the book on the subject, Victor Arvas has mounted in his gallery this excellent exhibition of bronze and ivory figures of the 1920s and 1930s. Some figurines are grotesque in their kitsch, but others are of great beauty, and the best very happily evoke the spirit of the Bright Young Things.

An Unknown Aspect of Winifred Nicholson, Crane Kaiman Gallery, 178 Brompton Road, London, SW2, to Oct. 25.

In the 1920s, Winifred Nicholson, then married to Ben Nicholson, had a studio in Paris, where she made a large number of extremely interesting and original abstracts which have hitherto never been exhibited. Often such rediscoveries are no more than plous exercises in history; but in this case these works have an elegance and freshness to equal the best of the genre at that time being produced by the Ecole de Paris.

Flannery/Knollys, Marjorie Farr Gallery, 285 King's Road, London, SW3, to Oct. 25.

Two traditionalists of fine quality share an exhibition here—Eury Flannery is a sculptor currently preoccupied with dancers at rest and animals in baroque and vigorous movement. In the lower gallery, Knollys's works on paper have a brightness and elegance about them, almost as though they were painted by a

Mediteranean fauve rather than a quiet Englishman.

Ernest Le Villain, 1834-1916, Kaplan Gallery, 4 Cork St., London, W1, to Oct. 31.

Le Villain, a pupil of Corot, and friend of Leprieux and Bonnard, was a shy man who passed the whole of his long life landscape painting, in the department of Seine et Marne, in Brittany and in Normandy. The resulting canvases are delightful fresh portrayals of the French countryside.

Clarisse Loxton-Peck, Frost & Reed Gallery, 41 New Bond St., London, W1, to Oct. 31.

This is Clarisse Loxton-Peck's 10th one-man show. Over the 16 years since her first show, she has simplified her use of color, composition and the general formal planning of her work. Taking the everyday objects of still-life painting, or a simple nude, she captures the essence of thing or people without fussy detail. Her best works, too, are those which are most nearly monochrome.

John Piper, Marlborough Fine Art, 6 Albemarle St., London, W1, to Oct. 31.

The new works by John Piper consist chiefly of gouache landscapes, with a group of Venetian pieces done as studies for the artist's decor for the Benjamin Britten opera, "The Turn of the Screw." There are also eight large and very important oils and a large tapestry "Foliate Heads" designed by Piper and produced in a limited edition of 18.

—MAX WYKES-FOYCE

John Piper, Marlborough Fine Art, 6 Albemarle St., London, W1, to Oct. 31.

The new works by John Piper consist chiefly of gouache landscapes, with a group of Venetian pieces done as studies for the artist's decor for the Benjamin Britten opera, "The Turn of the Screw." There are also eight large and very important oils and a large tapestry "Foliate Heads" designed by Piper and produced in a limited edition of 18.

—MAX WYKES-FOYCE

## AMERICAN CATHEDRAL

AMERICAN CATHEDRAL  
Episcopal  
Inter-denominational congregation  
Worship Service: 11 a.m.  
Sunday School: 9:30 a.m.  
Nursery & Sunday School: 10:10 a.m.  
SUNDAY SERVICE & SERMON: 11:00 a.m.  
Contemporary Communion: 6:30 p.m.  
Dean Robert C. Oliver  
Minors: George V and Alma-Margaret  
23 Ave. George-V, Paris-8

GERMANY-FRANKFURT  
St. Mary's L.C. Parish Church & Society in Oberursel bei der Höhe  
Episcopal  
Worship Service: Sun 9 & 11 a.m. English Mass in French: 10:30 a.m. English Mass in German: 1:15 p.m. Priest Fr. Ernest Beck Phone: 0571-85541

GERMANY-MÜNCHEN  
The English-Lutheran Parish Church Salvator. A Mass daily at 11:30 a.m. and worship at 12:45 p.m. Tel.: 550041 Dr. Carlo Vargha, Pastor.

ST. GEORGE'S ANGLICAN CHURCH  
SUNDAY SERVICE: 11 a.m.  
at 4 Rue de Valenciennes, Paris 16.  
Minors: Mrs. M. Salsbery. Tel.: 01-21-10-10  
October 19-After this service there will be a farewell reception for the Chaplain.  
Oct. 19-During this service, the Rev. John Livingston will be installed as Chaplain by the Rt. Rev. H. Lakerwood.  
Information about other services from the Chaplain, the Rev. R. J. Greenacre, 72-73 St. 13 Rue Dumont-d'Urville, 16.

## MARKETINGDIREKTOR DM 140.000

Markenartikel

Wir sind die deutsche Tochtergesellschaft (GmbH) eines multinationalen Unternehmens der Markenartikelindustrie mit einem ausserordentlich hohen Bekanntheitsgrad. Von dem zukünftigen Stelleninhaber—verantwortlich für den gesamten Vertriebsbereich—erwarten wir in der Praxis des Produktmanagements, bei einem für sein soziales Marketing bekannten multinationalen Markenartikelunternehmen gewachsen, nachweisbar erfolgreiche Marketing-Erfahrungen. In seiner jetzigen Funktion sollte er Marketing-Erfahrung in der Produktion und Einzelverkauf haben, mittel- bis langfristige unternehmerische Aufgaben übernehmen zu können, eigene Verkaufserfahrungen und Kenntnisse des deutschen Handels waren vorteilhaft. Deutsch als Muttersprache und ausgezeichnete englische Sprachkenntnisse sind Voraussetzung.

Kurzbeschreibung oder telefonische Kontaktaufnahme an:  
INZA GMBH, D-4000 Düsseldorf, Moersstr. 44, Tel.: 021/451376.

## MANAGER OF ACCOUNTING EUROPE

Major U.S. multi-national company manufacturing capital equipment is searching for an individual to aid in the financial operations of its European Affiliates. Headquartered in London the position will report to the Controller-Europe and require extensive travel.

The successful candidate will have several years industrial and auditing experience with a strong background in costing systems.

Additional requirements are C.P.A. or Chartered Accountant qualifications and fluency in English with a working knowledge of French or Italian.

Please send your curriculum vitae in complete confidence to:  
Box 31, A15, W1, 28 Great Essex Street, London, W.C.2.

## ASSISTANT MANAGER

Water treatment formulator marketing-Europe.

A sound experience in industrial chemical water treatment together with ability to locate and develop formulator customers in southern Europe is required. Proven selling success and fluency in English, French and Italian mandatory as is ability to work under minimum supervision from home location in southern Europe.

Please apply in English to:  
BUCKMAN LABORATORIES S.A.  
Wondelgemstraat, 157 - 1000 GHEENT (BELGIUM).

## B-D ELECTRODYNE AREA SALES MANAGER - EUROPE

The Company: B-D Electrodyn/Life Support Systems, Division of Boston Dynamics and Company is an internationally respected manufacturer of sophisticated medical electronic instruments and hemodialysis products.

The Product: Hemodialyzers and associated specialties. Analog, digital, traditional and computer assisted physiological monitoring instruments. Pediatric and fetal monitors and intensive care monitors.

Responsibilities: Direct, coordinate and manage all marketing and sales activities through existing distributor network. Travel: 50% or as required.

Knowledge: Medical and hospital capital equipment sales, medical electronic background desirable, ability to work independently.

Requirements: are helpful. Remuneration: Competitive salary and commission, comprehensive employee benefits.

Solid reliable work history and picture in confidence to: Mr. Richard O'Garra.

B-D ELECTRODYNE  
Division of Boston Dynamics and Company  
Route 1, Sharon, Massachusetts 02067  
An Equal Opportunity Employer

BRITISH ENGINEER, MSc.  
ex. 1948, fluent technical German, working for several years in Germany, experience of sales and engineering for complete plants. Free to relocate and travel, would like to be in a dynamic, challenging environment. Please write: Box 471, L.I.C., 4 Frankfurt, Germany.

THE "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES" appears every TUESDAY, THURSDAY & SATURDAY

## CJA RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

35 New Broad Street, London EC2M 1NH  
Tel: 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3576  
Telex No. 887374

## BANKING EXECUTIVE - IBERIA

MAJOR U.S. BANK

£7,000-9,000 + HOUSE MORTGAGE

An outstanding appointment with prospects for rapid promotion either in the U.K. or overseas.

CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON ASSOCIATES (MANAGEMENT RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS) LIMITED, 35 NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON EC2M 1NH  
TEL: 01-588 3588 OR 01-588 3576. TELEX: 887374.

## INTERNATIONAL COAL TRADING MANAGER

US \$40,000

New York based subsidiary of a major European trading company with sales exceeding U.S.\$4 billion offers challenging position for an experienced international coal trading manager. Trading experience in coal for steel production and power generation necessary.

For further information please contact:  
INZA GMBH, D-4000 Düsseldorf, Moersstr. 44, Tel.: 021/451376.  
Applications will be handled strictly confidential.

## EXPERIENCED PRODUCT MANAGER ON A FAST TRACK

PLAYTEX BENELUX, the leader in foundations in Benelux, is strengthening its marketing staff with an experienced product manager.

WE ARE LOOKING FOR:

- 5 years marketing experience in fast moving consumer goods;
- Initiative and ability to get things done;
- Ability to motivate other people to execute your ideas.

WE OFFER:

- Responsibility combined with high level of authority to run your own show;
- Opportunity for fast promotion in marketing and general management;
- Strong international orientation;
- Excellent compensation.

If interested and qualified please write:  
Mr. T.M. Swartels, Director of Marketing  
PLAYTEX B.V.  
De Helderlaan 24-28, Amsterdam.  
OR PHONE: 020-15 70 23.

## IT CAN BE DIFFICULT! TO MAKE THE RIGHT CONTACT FOR A NEW CAREER OPPORTUNITY

However, by placing an "Executive Available" Ad in the Tribune, you will be in contact with over 50,000 other International Executives. One of them might need a man with your qualifications.

72.6% of our Business Readers are Executives at the Executive level.

Contact our Representative in your country or write directly to:  
Mr. Max Ferrero,  
International Herald Tribune,  
21 Rue de Berri,  
Paris-8.  
Tel.: 235-28-90.  
Telex: 280509.

## HET NEDERLANDSE MINISTERIE VAN BUITENLANDSE ZAKEN vraagt voor de Afdeling Vertalingen

a) ENGELSTALIGE VERTALER (nbt./vrl.) vac. nr. 5-0945/3/21  
voor het vertalen in het Engels van hoofdzakelijk Nederlandse teksten over een grote verscheidenheid van onderwerpen

b) ENGELSTALIGE TERMINOLOGOOG (nbt./vrl.) vac. nr. 5-2591/3/21  
Die reeds als terminoloog/lexicograaf of als vertaler werkzaam is geweest en die zal moeten bevoordelen dat de Engelse vertalers een juiste en uniforme terminologie gebruiken, eierijds door, afhankelijk van de onderwerpen waarover de Afdeling in de toekomst naar verwachting zal moeten vertalen, de Nederlands Engelse termenbestand op zijn gebied uit te breiden, vaak in samenwerking met de terminologen voor de andere talen, en anderzijds door de vertalers ad hoc Engelse equivalenten van Nederlandse termen te leveren. Nauwe samenwerking met het Bureau Engels is daarbij geboden; aantoonbare belangstelling voor automatisering van de opslag en levering van termen en kennis van documentatiemethoden strekken tot aanbeveling.

Voor beide functies geldt:

- Verwel: universitaire opleiding, een goed gevoel voor alle nuances, zowel in de moedertaal als in het Nederlands, grondige kennis van Nederland, zijn volk, geschiedenis en maatschappelijke structuur; passieve kennis van Frans of Duits is noodzakelijk.

Standplaats: 's-Gravenhage.

Salaris, afhankelijk van leeftijd en ervaring, max. £4,307 per maand.

Schrijftijdske sollicitaties, onder het bij de gewenste functie vermeldde van. nr. (in linker bovenhoek van brief en enveloppe en voor elke vacature een afzonderlijke brief) zenden aan de  
Rijks Psychologische Dienst, Prins Mauritslaan 1 te 's-Gravenhage.  
De salarissen zijn exclusief 7.8 % vakantieverhoging.

هكذا من لاصل



## THE ART MARKET

## The Subject Was Silver

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Oct. 17 (IHT)—An unusual and fascinating sale of "silver" objects took place this week at the Hôtel George V. But among professionals it prevented the auction of the 204 drawings came from collection of the Odier firm were sold by Pierre Corneille Saint-Cyr, a young auctioneer, to set up his own office in January. Getting the collection not only a feather in his cap but also a source of considerable pride to the Parisians. Originally, the owner and director of Odier, Jean de la Cour, had planned to sell the collection through Christie's in Geneva. It is significant that a vendor could be convinced to take his chances on the organized Paris market. His idea also meant that French silvers could (and did) find bidders for some of the older works.

The story begins in the 17th century when the Odier family was using a silver shop. The first mention in the family was in Baptiste Gaspard Odier who was a master of the guild in 1720. His descendant, Jean-Baptiste Claude Odier, who became a master in 1783, put the family on the map. When the French Revolution broke out, he fled to the Republic and fought as a lieutenant in the Jemmapes campaign. In 1792 he was back at work. When Napoleon came to power, Odier created for him silver and ornate style objects, which was to be limited throughout Europe. Long after the first French empire had fallen.

## ON THE ARTS AGENDA

The Metropolitan Opera baritone Robert Merrill, on his first European concert tour, is scheduled to give recitals Oct. 19 at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, London, and Oct. 25 at the "Inter Gardens in Bournemouth."

Verdi's "Simon Boccanegra" will be given next production by the Seattle Opera on Oct. 18, staged by Václav Kailash and conducted by Nello Sanzi. The cast will be headed by Norman Maillman in the title part, with soprano Egonka, Bruno Prevedi and Bonaldo Giaiotti in other main roles. Later performances are scheduled for Oct. 21 and 25.

Two complete cycles of Beethoven's string quartets, in Paris during the next two months. The Bernini Quartet began its cycle at the Salle Pleyel Oct. 14 and continues to Oct. 24. The Vegh Quartet will give its series of concerts from Oct. 18 to 30.

live anti-Napoleonic reaction and further develop his business. In the late 1700s he had begun buying other silversmiths' preparatory drawings. These were probably of considerable use when the style Empire eventually passed out of fashion. The composite style of the later 19th century, drew on the repertoire of all the earlier periods, and the Odier firm took a leading part in developing this composite style.

As a result, seeing the drawings in the sale seemed much like reading a 19th-century Almanach de Gotha—not terribly aristocratic but very rich. There was an extraordinary series of naturalistic designs executed for Prince Paul Demidoff, the famous Russian collector who lived in Rome. The finest of these was a 1831 wash and gouache of a snail.

The design sold for 1,750 francs. There were pen and wash drawings executed for the "Grand Seigneur," the Sultan of Turkey. A design for a dish warmer with a huge bell-shaped lid, also dated 1831, made 2,780 francs.

The entire Rothschild family, including the Frankfurt branch, appears to have commissioned objects from the Odier. The earliest dated design was identified at the bottom as a "projet pour M. de Rothschild, 1836."

**Super Royal**  
For the Rothschilds the Odier designed some of their most extravagant sketches in a super-royal style of rococo inspiration, crowded with putti, flowers and scrollwork. These sketches were surpassed in exotism in the sale only by the design for a cut crystal waterpipe with silver gilt, made in 1825 for the Shah of Iran. The large pencil drawing of the whole device carried a note saying, "Approved by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, March 31, 1825," showing that some of the Odier undertakings were of major importance. This drawing went for only 986 francs, a price attributable to its total lack of charm. In contrast a watercolor drawing of a detail of the waterpipe rose to 2,350 francs.

But the 18th-century drawings were the most important works in the sale. Several had been made as studies for silver pieces that are today in museums and private collections. Not all had been identified by the time the catalogue went to press, nor had all the actual pieces made from them been traced.

A masterpiece was an actual-size design for a tureen in red pencil. It sold for 8,100 francs. The catalogue said that there were two Latin quotations on the drawing but failed to translate them—the translation might have helped in further identifying the design and the tureen. A few seconds later a sheet of pen, gouache and wash studies for various pieces came up. Philippe Rheimis, the former auctioneer who sold his tenure five years ago to set up an art advisory service, was sitting behind a small desk next to the auctioneer's podium, describing the lots as they came up. In this case he said that the drawing had "certainly" been executed by the famous silversmith Thomas Germain—not "probably" for the master goldsmith François-Thomé Germain as stated in the

The design for a girandole which was acquired by the Bibliothèque d'Art et d'Archéologie in Paris.



catalogue. Backing up Rheimis' opinion is the tureen itself with Germain's hallmark, to be sold by Christie's, the London auctioneers, in Geneva on Nov. 11. The sketch made 8,100 francs and went to Jacques Engel and Philippe Rheimis, bidding through an employee. In many cases these two French dealers made fine bargains because so little serious research had been done. For instance, it is a fair assumption that Engel and Rheimis will be able to sell a design for "six toilet pieces with a fleur de lis, ink and wash, probably a royal commission" for two or three times the 4,600 francs they paid.

Among the pieces pre-owned by French museums was an excellent wash and watercolor of a girandole shaped like a woman in vaguely Roman clothing. It was pre-empted at the 2,000-franc level by the Bibliothèque d'Art et d'Archéologie in Paris. The museum's other buyers were mostly minor, as, for example, a design for a Louis XIV style candlestick by the 18th-century craftsman Réboulon (522 francs). The Inspection des Musées de Province acquired several pieces. And the auctioneer himself bought and gave the Musée des Arts Décoratifs in Paris a large drawing of an early 18th-century girandole. Several U.S. institutions are said to have been interested in the sale; some may have been buying through agents.

**Infighting**  
The backstage infighting stemmed in part from the role that Philippe Rheimis played in the sale. It was he who advised the Odier director, Jean Gaudy du Gers, to sell in Paris. To coincide with the sale, Gaudy du Gers organized an exhibition of

**AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER**  
Leading book publisher seeks manuscripts of all types: fiction, non-fiction, poetry, scholarly and religious works, etc. New authors welcome. Send for free booklet. E-S VENTURE Press 616 W 24 St. New York, N.Y. 10001, U.S.A.

**SALE**  
DURAN SALA DE ARTE S.A.  
Servicio 12, MADRID-1. Tel.: 401.3400. Next Auction Sales: October 28, 29 & 30. Paintings, Gold and Silver Work, Jewelry, Furniture, Ivorys, Porcelain. Ask for subscription to our catalogue.

**AUCTION SALE IN PARIS**  
HOTEL DROUOT—Rooms 7 & 8—Wednesday, October 29, 1975. Arturo Lopez-Perez Collections. XVIIIth, XVIIIth, XVIIIth cent. FURNITURE and PAINTINGS. GOTHIC SCULPTURE. Me G. PHILLIPS Auctioneer. 14 Rue Favart 75002 Paris. Tel.: 742-02-74. Catalogue upon request at the Auctioneer's office.

**GALERIE MOTTE GENEVE**  
IMPORTANTE VENTE AUX ENCHÈRES DE TABLEAUX MODERNES ET D'ŒUVRES D'ART GRAPHIQUE  
Les 31 Octobre, 1er et 2 Novembre 1975.  
Exposition du 25 au 31 Octobre, de 10 h à 21 h sans interruption.  
10 Quai Général Guisan, Genève. Tel.: 21.01.51. Catalogue sur demande.

**NUMISMATICA WIEN**  
Presents in its  
**CHRISTMAS AUCTION**  
on NOVEMBER 20, 21, 1975.  
Coins, antique & modern.  
Medals from 16th-19th century.  
on NOVEMBER 22, 1975.  
One of the most important private collections of coin scales and coin weights as well as silver items.  
Highlights of the auction, in addition to master scales of the most important European countries, are:  
Numbers sets of weights: Florentine Aschelli weights.  
Official weights of the early Middle Ages from the South of France.  
Many beautiful coin scales from the Near East.  
In the auction online games we offer interesting sets of playing cards from the 16th to 19th century, baroque backgammon games, etc.  
Catalogue of Coins \$5.00; Catalogue of Coin Scales \$9.00; Catalogue of Antique Games \$10.00.  
NUMISMATICA WIEN, Handelsstrasse, m.b.H. & Co. KG., A 1010 Wien, Fährstrasse 6. Tel.: 52 89 82 Serie.

Jean Baptiste Claude Odier's finest drawings at the George V. As for Rheimis, his name had been pasted out of all the posters advertising the sale by order of the Chambre des Commissaires-Priseurs (the auctioneers' corporation). Rheimis could not be considered an "expert"—he is not on the official list. Therefore auctioneer Corneille de Saint-Cyr had no right to advertise even Rheimis' presence at the sale.

Then, according to well informed sources, the auctioneers tried to stop Corneille de Saint-Cyr from holding the sale at the hotel—in fact forbade him to do so. They only gave in when Gaudy du Gers demanded that the sale be held there. The corporation's objection was that the auction was not worth the outlay entailed: the corporation pays the basic costs and gets a slice of the profit. When they were obliged to assent to the vendor's wishes, they began harassing Corneille de Saint-Cyr with details. There was a fuss over postal costs and a great deal of nitpicking.

But there is a real danger in such squabbles. Cutting one's nose off to spite one's face does not seem to be a sensible way to behave at any time, let alone at a period when competition is becoming more acute. The better organized, more dynamic London firms have a clear advantage over Paris. It seems hardly wise for the professionals to make a vendor and his auctioneer run an obstacle course in order to hold a sale here.

**QUEEN VICTORIA PAINTING FOR SALE**  
Queen Victoria painting approximately 9th by 11th by Horsham, who was the Royal Portrait Painter and a relative of Prince Albert. Offers are invited for this unique portrait true to life. The Queen is wearing a diamond and pearl bracelet inset with a miniature portrait of her husband, Prince Albert. The painting is in its original beautiful frame, and would be a perfect centre piece for museum, gallery, showroom or boardroom. Fine paintings bought, sold, exchanged, returned.  
Please write: G.B. GILLET, Harrow Lodge, Harrow, Middlesex, England. Tel.: 01-874-0000 or telephone Branaghore (Code 025) 72740.

## GALERIE KOLLER ZURICH



## IMPORTANT SALES BY AUCTION

November 7th through 22d, 1975.  
PROPERTY FROM THE CHATEAU DE PENTHES (GENEVA), THE GREFFIN COLLECTION. Over 300 highly important sculpture instruments.  
Important PAINTINGS of the 18th to the 20th century (Degas, Delacroix, Van Dyck, Manet, Monet, Picasso, Poussin, Rouault, Sisley, Uffizi, Vermeer).  
DUTCH MASTERS of the 17th century.  
Outstanding FRENCH FURNITURE, 17th and 18th century: DELUXE BRACKET CLOCKS and CARTELS; RUGS AND CARPETS, TAPESTRIES.  
Important collection of MODERN GRAPHIC ART. EUROPEAN PORCELAIN and POTTERY.  
Important JEWELS. SILVER COLLECTION.  
Highly important collection of ORIENTAL ART.  
PREVIEW October 23rd to November 5th daily from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.  
Large illustrated catalogue upon request S.Fr. 35.—

## Getting Almost Nowhere With 'Stripwell'

By John Walker

LONDON, Oct. 17 (IHT)—It takes an unconsciously long time for Howard Barker's "Stripwell," at the Royal Court, to achieve any dramatic momentum. When, finally, the play does begin to move, in the final moments of the final act, it fails to get anywhere.

The spasm of drama lies in the confrontation of Mr. Barker's eponymous hero, an elderly, ineffectual judge who has suddenly discovered morality through adultery, and a young impulsive criminal who has escaped from detention in order to carry out his courtroom vow to kill Stripwell.

Stripwell, his mind concentrated wonderfully by this confrontation with death, argues for his life by stating the principle by which he has lived. "Surely," he says, "you must draw the line between what you feel here (and he clutches at his heart) and what is practicable." He feels that this is an attitude no reasonable man can refuse to acknowledge.

The answer, when it comes, is predictable—no compromise, act on your feelings. There are signs in the play, just as there were in the Court's preceding play, David Hare's "Teeth n' Smiles," that we are to take the events as some larger allegory on the state of the nation, an examination of the sickness of society. But Mr. Barker's play has too many weaknesses to be taken seriously.

It is one of these evenings

where the actors spend much of their time talking directly to the audience. I do not care to be talked at by actors. I prefer them to chat among themselves.

The reason is that the dynamic of drama lies in confrontation, the clash of character and such subtleties. Mr. Barker wants to get his exposition over quickly;

his characters give a rundown of the sort of people they are, showing great self-knowledge or, to put it another way, a single dimension.

This lack of depth and the reliance on a succession of short scenes, some of which have no point other than a farcical one, give an overall impression of muddled haste to the play.

## Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (IHT)—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new stage productions:

"Trelawny of the Wells," the "indestructible" play by Arthur Pinero, has opened the season of Joseph Papp's New York Shakespeare Festival at the Vivian Beaumont. Papp, Clive Barnes says, seems to be at considerable pains to demonstrate that the play is, in fact, indestructible. Director A. J. Antoon transposed the play from its setting—London at the end of the 19th century—to New York at the turn of the century. Why, asks Barnes, "is it merely another example of the Shakespeare Festival determination to do almost anything just as that anything is different?" He points out that Antoon's assistant, Jane Paley, says that the play "is not bound by time and space." Barnes finds this "patently untrue. The essence of 'Trelawny' is that it is a period piece."

However, he found the production "beautiful" and Marybeth Hurt "adorable" in the title role.

It is saved, and also sabotaged, by that most excellent actor, Michael Hordern, in the title role. Mr. Hordern is a judge at the point of crisis. He has lived his life, as he says, at a distance. He wants to leave his wife and his family; a gentle father-in-law who is a Socialist politician grown rich and complacent and an arrogant son, who is a large-scale drug pusher. His chance of escape is provided by a young mistress, a university drop-out turned go-go dancer, who is merely using him as material for her autobiography, which she wants to be rich with experience.

Amid these improbabilities, Mr. Hordern gives a marvelous performance as a man determined to live his life honestly but fatally handicapped by indecision and lack of will. Out of Stripwell's cowardice and incompetence, Mr. Hordern makes something wholly endearing; it is this sympathy for his inability to do anything right, particularly for the right reasons, that undermines the purpose of the play.

He manages to achieve a depth of feeling that is absent from Patricia Quinn's calculating mistress, Constance Cummings's mis-

understanding wife and Tim Woodward's cocky son. Chris Parr's direction does not impose much coherence upon the proceedings and moments of potential interest—the meeting between wife and mistress, for instance—are passed over hastily.

## 'Pilgrim'

Mr. Barker's conclusion is precisely the opposite of that offered in "Pilgrim" at the Round House, a musical based on John Bunyan's puritan classic "The Pilgrim's Progress." "The wise man says, he that trusts his own heart is a fool," says Christian in dialogue transferred from the book to the stage.

Such words stand out like jagged rocks on the primrose path that the musical otherwise offered, with the spare and harsh outlines of the original softened and sentimentalized by Jane McCulloch's words and Carl Davis's music. They have not overcome the problem that faces all musical writers—here the devil have the best lines, the best songs and the most attractive costumes.

Not that Christian has much to overcome in this production. Vanity Fair wouldn't even tempt a sinner and Peter Straker, despite his fine singing, effectively robbed a succession of evil figures, from Apollonius to Giant Despair, of any menace. Despite the impressive presence of Paul Nicholas, the individual bonhomie of Julian Littman, and the fluid staging of Toby Robertson, the evening never rises above the mediocre.

## ART EXHIBITIONS

PARIS  
**AIRCURIAL**  
9 Avenue d'Alsace  
**AGAM**  
OCTOBER 10/NOVEMBER 8  
and permanent exhibition of original editions by contemporary artists

PARIS  
**ART MODERNE**  
**GALERIE JAUBERT S.A.**  
75 Pg St-Honoré To - 266-6470 & 71 - Closed on Mondays  
**Homage to BRIANCHON LEGUEULT OUDOT**  
Sculptures by Marcel GIMOND  
Oct. 9 - Nov. 13

**GALERIE EMMANUEL DAVID**  
14 Avenue Matignon, 75008 PARIS - 359.94.90  
**SEGOVIA**  
October 16 - November 12

**GALERIE NICHIDO**  
61 Faubourg Saint-Honoré, 75008 PARIS - 266.62.86  
**PIERRE CHRISTIN**  
Until November 8

**GALERIE JEAN CAMION 8 RUE DES BEAUX-ARTS PARIS TEL. 633.95.63**  
**alma remondet-slocombe**  
PAINTINGS  
VERNISSAGE OCTOBER 14 - UNTIL NOVEMBER 2, 1975

**GALERIE SCAREV**  
7 Rue La Boétie - Paris-8e - 265.52.29  
**SCHONEBERG**  
Exhibition from October 1st thru 21, 1975.

**GALERIE PAUL FACCHETTI**  
6 Rue des Saints-Pères, 7e.  
**IMAI**  
Paintings.  
October 9 to November 9

**GALERIE MERMOZ**  
**PRECOLUMBIAN ART**  
6 rue Jean-Mermoz 8° 359.82.44

**Marguerite Lamy**  
**JO DELAHAUT**  
Retrospective, Oct.-Dec.  
4 Rue Beaumont - 4°  
277.15.12

**GALERIE DU LION**  
14 Place des Vosges - 4° - 87.73.28  
**CENTENNIAL OF J. VILLON**  
Until November 22

**GALERIE DIANA**  
3 Rue de Cassini Paris 1er.  
Tel.: 266-59-57.  
**JEAN THOMAS NEW YORK**  
Until November 6

**GALERIE GUIOT**  
18 Ave. Matignon, 75008 PARIS.  
Tel.: 266-65-84 +.  
**DESNOYER**  
Until November 13

**VIENNA - COLOGNE - NEW YORK**  
**GALERIE ARIADNE**  
Vienna 1, Raasdorferstrasse 6. T.: 528851  
Cologne 5, Ehrenstrasse 2. 021-310465.  
New York 410 W. Broadway (212) 625-0612.  
Salzburger, Runderstrasse, Brauer, Fuchs, Seiditz, Kunkel, Castella, Kuhn, Kuntz.  
Paintings - Drawings - Graphics  
Catalogues on request.

**GALERIA JUANA MORDO, Villa-Ovea**  
C. Tel.: 3231172. Spanish Modern Art  
Salvador Victoria. Sept. 29 - Oct. 23.

**LONDON**  
T: International Herald Tribune is pleased to announce that as of October 18.

**ART MEDIA INTERNATIONAL**  
shall be our exclusive representatives for advertising for Art Exhibitions and Antiques for the United Kingdom.  
Art Media International, 15 Albemarle Street, London, W.1. Tel.: 01-493 2865.

**ALWIN GALLERY**  
London's Leading Sculpture Gallery  
110 GRAFTON ST., LONDON, W.1. (OFF NEW BOND STREET)  
TEL.: 01-491-0014.

**ROY MILLS GALLERY**  
4 Duke Street, St. James's, London, S.W.1.  
EUROPEAN PAINTINGS OF THE EIGHTEENTH AND NINETEENTH CENTURIES  
Mon. - Fri. 10-4; Sat. 10-1.

**WILDENSTEIN RAUL DUFY**  
Paintings, Drawings & Watercolours  
until 30 October  
Weekdays 10-5, Saturdays 10-1.  
Admission free.  
147 New Bond Street, London, W.1.

**J.P.L. FINE ARTS**  
23 Grafton St., London, W.1.  
**CALIFORNIA GOLD**  
and exhibition of modern works on paper by leading northern California artists: Anderson, Arneson, Bechtle, Brown, Conner, de Forest, di Sverre, Francis, Holland, Hudson, Neff, Richardson, Rinebold, Wilcox.  
Oct. 15 - Nov. 21, Mon. to Fri. 10-6.  
Tel.: 01-493 2829.

**LEFEVRE GALLERY**  
CONTEMPORARY PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS  
Weekdays 10-5, Saturdays 10-1.  
38 Bruton Street, London, W.1.  
493 1572/3.

**DELAN GALLERIES**  
5-7 Portchester Place, London, W.2.  
FIONA LEA and TREVOR MITCHELL  
10-5-6. Sat. 11-1.

**VENICE**  
**GALLERIA RAVAGNAN**  
Piazza S. Marco 50A - 703 021.  
RECENT ACQUISITIONS  
ALECHINSKY APPEL  
BARGONI, DORAZIO,  
L. DE LUIGI GOIA,  
G. TURCATO, VASARELY  
SCULPTURES BY  
ZENARO E

**ROME**  
**Galleria ORZOLICO**, Via Sistina 148.  
Edwina SANDYS one man show.

**FEDERICO PALLAVICINI**  
(FEDERICO VON BERZEVICZY CSÁKY PALLAVICINI)  
OCTOBER 3-25, 1975  
**GALLERIE WÜRTHELE**  
WEIHBURGASSE 9 - WIEN 1010

**VIENNA - COLOGNE - NEW YORK**  
**GALERIE ARIADNE**  
Vienna 1, Raasdorferstrasse 6. T.: 528851  
Cologne 5, Ehrenstrasse 2. 021-310465.  
New York 410 W. Broadway (212) 625-0612.  
Salzburger, Runderstrasse, Brauer, Fuchs, Seiditz, Kunkel, Castella, Kuhn, Kuntz.  
Paintings - Drawings - Graphics  
Catalogues on request.

**ART EXHIBITIONS and AUCTION SALES**  
appear every  
**SATURDAY**  
To place an advertisement, please contact your nearest Herald Tribune representative or:  
Françoise CLEMENT  
21 Rue de Berri, Paris (8e). Tel.: 225-23-90.

**BAZAINE**  
PEINTURES  
16 OCTOBRE 15 NOVEMBRE  
**GALERIE MAEGHT**  
13 RUE DE TENERAN PARIS 8°  
**BAZAINE**  
UN VOLUME RELIE DE 150 PAGES  
2 LITHOGRAPHIES ORIGINALES EN COULEURS 150 ILLUSTRATIONS  
97K-155P  
**MAEGHT EDITION**



کذا من الاصل



السؤال الأول

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL  
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post  
PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, OCTOBER 18-19, 1975

Page 9

U.S. Official  
Weeks to Allay  
Fears in EEC

Protectionism Charges  
Called Over-Stat

BRUSSELS, Oct. 17 (UPI).—European Common Market claims at the United States are being protectionist are over-statements, America's chief trade negotiator said today.

The remark was made by Frederick Dent, U.S. special representative for trade negotiations, speaking to reporters during a break in a working meeting with Common Market Executive Commission members.

Mr. Dent said, "I think there is goodwill and a commitment on the sides to work toward a mutually beneficial solution of these problems so that we can all benefit from an expansion of world trade."

The problems Mr. Dent referred to are U.S. Treasury investigations of EEC exports of steel, automobiles, canned ham and other goods from bounties or subsidies.

Under the 1974 Trade Act, retaliatory duties must be imposed within 12 months if the investigations yield positive results.

Common Market spokesmen claim that the investigations threaten \$4.3 billion, or 20 per cent, of Europe's annual exports to the United States. They have also expressed fears that development aid given to poorer regions of the EEC, such as southern Italy, might be labeled bounties or grants.

"The Congress and administration still adhere to the basic underlying commitment of that legislation to negotiate a broadening of liberalization of world trade," Mr. Dent said. He said that the investigations should be kept normal course and not be used as a "common excuse."

Sir Christopher Soames, the commission vice-president in charge of external relations, told reporters, "Mr. Dent knows my views that there are dangers, not only in the United States, but in the whole world, of protectionism rearing its head at this exceedingly difficult time through which the world economy is going."

He said today's talks did not cover all the U.S. trade relations with Europe but rather technical aspects of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade talks in Geneva.

Mr. Dent said he believed both sides had reached "a reasonable understanding that can be communicated to the director general of GATT."

They did not elaborate on the understanding but EEC sources said it concerned a procedural controversy in Geneva about the level on which agriculture questions should be discussed there.

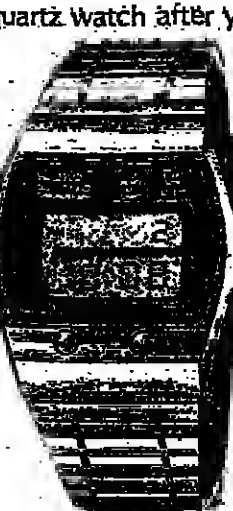
British Money Grows  
at 26% Annual Rate

LONDON, Oct. 17 (AP-DJ).—Britain's money supply expanded at a seasonally-adjusted 23-per cent rate in the four weeks ended Sept. 17, compared with a 1.5-per cent increase in the previous six-week period, the Bank of England said today.

Over the statistical quarter ended Sept. 17, the increase in money in circulation and eight checking accounts was rising at 36-per cent annual rate, compared with 14 per cent in the previous quarter.

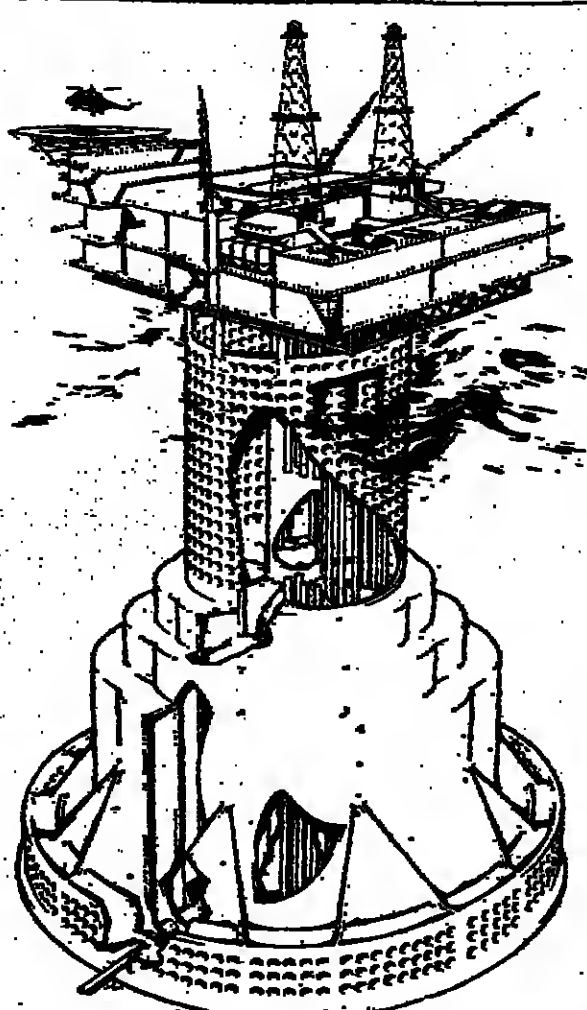
Seiko announces  
a technological breakthrough  
The first LC Digital Quartz  
Chronograph.

The Seiko Digital Quartz LC Chronograph does more than any other kind of quartz watch. You push a button only to change it from a brilliantly accurate watch into a versatile stopwatch. It's just what you'd expect from Seiko. Seiko was the first to market the quartz watch after years of research. Today Seiko is the world's leader in quartz watches.

With an extensive selection of men's and women's styles to choose from. And we make every part of every Seiko Quartz, except for the battery, to insure impeccable quality control and a superb product. Whatever Seiko Quartz model you select, you get more than just a technologically advanced timepiece. You get the watch that's changing the world's standard of accuracy. Seiko Quartz. 

SEIKO

Someday all watches will be made this way.



BIGGEST—Drawing of the world's largest floating structure, a 400,000-ton North Sea oil production platform. The \$60-million rig is being built at the Howard Doris yard at Loch Kishorn, Scotland. It will be the master rig for the Ninian field, off Shetland.

Easing of Tight Fed Policy  
Seen as Money Growth Slows

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (Reuters).—A further, and perhaps significant, move toward an easier monetary policy is likely to emerge in the near future.

Analysts said the latest set of banking statistics, released by the New York Federal Reserve Bank yesterday, clearly show the Fed will have to resort to more "pump priming" if it is to get the growth of money supply back on target.

The New York Fed's data showed the money supply—currency in circulation plus demand deposits at the commercial banks—continued further in the week ended Oct. 8, falling \$900 million to a seasonally-adjusted \$292.9 billion.

The money supply only grew at a 1.1-per cent annual rate in the quarter ended Oct. 8, well below the Fed's growth range of 5 to 7.5 per cent, while in the last year the expansion of the aggregate is lagging well behind target at 4.7 per cent.

Analysts said Thursday's cut in some reserve requirements was obviously prompted by the latest money supply data, and they say it is very likely that the Fed will approve a discount rate cut to 5.75 per cent from the current 6-per cent level within the very near future.

Although the discount rate is not really a basic tool of monetary policy any more, it does have an important psychological effect on the market and has the advantage of being highly visible, whereas many of the Fed's other tools are not.

U.S. Plant Capacity

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP-DJ).—The Federal Reserve Board reported that factories operated at 69 per cent of capacity in the third quarter, up from 67 per cent in the June quarter, but below the year-earlier 79.4 per cent.

U.S. Economy  
Seen Heading  
Into a Slump

Expert Says Downturn  
Will Begin in 1977

By Ann Crittenden

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (NYT).—The American economy will steam through next year with "all systems go" and straight into a recession in 1977 that will be even more severe than the recent downturn, Michael Evans, president of Chase Econometrics, said yesterday.

The forecaster, who had a better record than most in predicting the renewal of double-digit inflation last summer, said he believed that the slump would be worldwide. He saw a slowdown in real output, more inflation, and sporadic commodity shortages on a global scale beginning in 1977, after a short recovery led by the United States and Japan.

Mr. Evans' prediction was made at a day-long conference on "Capitalism and the World Economy," sponsored by Chase Econometrics and Chase Manhattan Bank. The prediction is based on the belief that the U.S. recovery will be based more on consumer spending than on investment in productive capacity, and that monetary and fiscal policy, while stimulative in the short-run, will act as a restraint on growth by 1977.

"The only things that could prevent a recession are congressional action to encourage capital formation and a Federal Reserve Bank guarantee that there won't be a credit crunch, and you know what the odds are on that," Mr. Evans told a reporter.

The remark reflected the view of Mr. Evans, and Chase Manhattan Bank, that the United States and the world are facing a capital shortage of historic proportions.

Virtually the only hopeful note struck by the series of speakers on the uncertain and gloomy state of the international economy was a consensus that the United States offers the most attractive investment opportunities in the world today.

Pointing out that this country has the lowest unit labor costs in the world, adjusted for exchange rate values, Mr. Evans noted that "the best place to invest looks like the United States."

He was seconded by Harold Malmgren, former chief trade negotiator for the United States who, pointing to the possibility of global protectionism, told the audience of business executives that "you're safer to put your new plants in the United States—then you'd have the unions lobbying for your interest."



Gov. Carey, center, with Mayor Beame, right, and state official Felix Rohatyn.

Union Funds Head Off Default by N.Y.C.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (Reuters).—New York City today got the funds it needed to avoid financial collapse.

Teachers' union chief Albert Shanker told reporters he has instructed the trustees of his union's pension fund to lend the city the \$150 million it needed to avoid a default.

The \$150-million loan by the union will trigger off additional aid from New York State, thus allowing the city to pay off \$463 million in debts due today.

Mr. Shanker, who has said repeatedly that he would rather see the city default on its debts than continue its present agony, said he agreed to the loan because no one else—"not the Federal Reserve Board, and no other pension fund—had come forward."

Earlier today President Ford again refused to save the city from financial collapse. Presidential spokesman Ron Nessen told reporters: "I can say flatly that the President will not take action to prevent a New York City default."

"It is not a natural disaster or an act of God," he explained. "It is a self-inflicted act by the people who have been running affairs for New York."

He spoke after Mr. Ford called his top economic advisers into session. Mr. Nessen said the meetings were informational and not to consider possible federal aid.

He said Mr. Ford had no power to extend aid, adding that "even if he had, he does not believe that a short-term injection of a few million dollars is going to do what is really needed."

Mr. Shanker's intervention

came at the 11th hour for the city, whose mayor, Abraham Beame, had been meeting with aides all day to determine how the city should go into default.

The city still could default on Dec. 10 when the funds provided by the state run out.

Mayor Beame and Gov. Hugh Carey have consistently said that

without some sort of federal bailout program the city will collapse financially—and the state would soon follow.

Today's loan keeps hopes alive that the Congress will act swiftly to save New York. But President Ford's stern views raised fresh doubts whether he would approve such legislation.

Merrill Lynch Odd-Lot Plan  
Is Approved by Big Board

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP-DJ).—The New York Stock Exchange, apparently bowing to pressure applied by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc., has repealed the requirement that a 1 1/2-cent-a-share extra charge be levied on odd-lot orders, which are those of fewer than 100 shares.

Beginning Monday, in the absence of the so-called odd-lot differential, any extra charge to customers for odd-lot orders by any member firm will be done competitively.

At the same time, the Big Board approved the first phase of a plan by Merrill Lynch, its largest member firm, to start its own market in odd lots. The approval, similar to one granted Merrill Lynch last month by the American Stock Exchange, allows the firm to execute off the floor, at the market opening, odd-lot orders for its limited-service shareholder and monthly investment program accounts.

Merrill Lynch said it hopes to begin that phase of its program on Oct. 27.

Merrill Lynch had proposed on Aug. 29 a multi-stage program to make its own odd-lot market off the two exchanges, competing on the Big Board against the sole franchised odd-lot dealer, Carlisle DeCoppet & Co., and on the Amex against the specialists, or market makers, in given stocks. A key feature of the Merrill Lynch plan is elimination of the odd-lot differential, or extra charge.

To Trade for Clients

In addition to covering its limited service accounts, the rest of Merrill Lynch's plan calls for the firm to make continuous odd-lot markets throughout the trading day on both exchanges for the remainder of its customers.

Carlisle, acting as a broker's broker, has handled all member odd-lot orders and executed them at a price equal to the next round-lot (100-share minimum) sale. For that, it received

Stock Prices  
End Lower  
Despite Rally

News of Aid for City  
Fails to Halt Slide

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (NYT).—The last-minute rescue operation of New York City, which tumbled on the brink of financial collapse, sparked a brief rally on the New York Stock Exchange late today, but demand vanished almost as quickly as it appeared and prices closed lower.

"There still is some question as to whether this is anything more than a very temporary solution to the city's fiscal dilemma," Newton Zinder, vice-president of E.F. Hutton & Co., said.

In an emotionally booming session, the Dow Jones Industrial average fell 5.87 points to 882.18. It was off 9 1/2 points when it was reported that the city had obtained funds it needed to avert default. It rebounded to a small gain within a few minutes, then sank again.

Declining issues outnumbered gainers by about 850 to 490, and volume totaled 15.55 million shares compared with 18.51 million yesterday.

Aluminum Co. of America, which lost nearly 2 points yesterday, fell another 5/8 to 35 3/8. The firm reported sharply lower earnings yesterday.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined in light trading. The Amex index fell 0.57 to 83.38.

Syntex, a volume leader, lost 1/4 to 33 7/8, while Houston Oil & Minerals was unchanged at 30 3/8.

The bond markets moved ahead strongly as further signs of an easing in monetary policy by the Federal Reserve Bank during the week triggered some aggressive buying.

New York City's financial woes had a minimal impact today, although trading came almost to a halt as investors and professional traders alike generally refused to make any further commitments until the situation cleared.

A fairly vigorous rally got underway late today after default was averted and prices were up to 1/4 point higher by the close after moving sideways through much of the session.

Federal funds closed little changed on balance in the 5.75-per cent area, despite Federal Reserve action to drain excess liquidity from the market, while Treasury bill yields fell by three to seven basis points.

In Chicago, farm commodity futures fell sharply on the Board of Trade.

Soybeans were down nearly 12 cents a bushel while wheat lost about 5 cents, corn 4 and oats nearly 2. Soybean oil was down 4 cents a pound, or 50 points, while soybean meal declined nearly \$3 a ton.

Italy Ends Deal  
For Sale of Ships

GENOA, Oct. 17 (AP).—Italy shipping line said today it has canceled the deal for the controversial sale of its ocean liners Michelangelo and Raffaello to a West German group planning to turn them into floating hospitals.

A spokesman for the Italian state-controlled Compagnia di Navigazione Italia said the decision was taken after the Liechtenstein-based group, Tromsø Establishment, which made a 18 billion lire (\$4 million) bid for the ships, asked a two-week postponement before taking a final decision.

According to reliable sources, Compagnia Italia jumped at the first opportunity for calling off the deal, which had caused protests and political questions after the Tromsø group unveiled plans for turning the liners into hospitals for cancer patients to be treated by a controversial microwave system.

**VAN MOPPE'S DIAMONDS**  
A world-wide reputation for quality and reliability. Since 1828.  
MEET THE VAN MOPPE'S  
world's largest diamond polishing factory  
FREE FOR VISITORS  
Also: Tax Free Diamond Jewelry  
Write for our free full color catalog  
**A. van MOPPE'S & SON**  
2-5 ALBERT CUYSTRAAT  
AMSTERDAM

**HOW TO GET RICH IN EUROPE!**  
**Tax-Free Lottery Starts Soon**  
1st Prize: \$ 310,000.00 2nd Prize: \$ 248,000.00  
3rd Prize: \$ 186,000.00 4th Prize: \$ 124,000.00  
18 Prizes of \$ 62,000.00 each  
PLUS 39,278 Other Cash Prizes up to \$ 24,800.00!  
**Total Prize Money: \$ 13,000,000**  
A wonderful opportunity for you to win one of these fabulous amounts in the world's greatest and yet smallest Government-controlled tax-free lottery in Western Europe. Only 70,000 tickets sold during each cycle (i.e., every six months) **HIGHLIGHT!** One out of every two tickets wins back at least the cost of the ticket. Curious??? Write today, using coupon, for brochure and ticket application form.

**PROKOPP INTERNATIONAL**  
the official distributor for the Austrian National Lottery.  
25 Mariahilfer Str. (Since 1913) 1061 Vienna, Austria.  
Please send me a brochure and ticket application form for the Austrian National Lottery. HT 10-10-75  
Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City/Country \_\_\_\_\_

**"Take the Plunge"!**  
**TOTAL IMMERSION®**  
The fastest way to learn a language.  
By the people who started it all.

**Berlitz®**

Your key to success:

**BENELUX:** 28, rue Saint Michel 1000 Brussels  
ENGLAND: 5, Portman Square London W1A 3BZ  
FRANCE: 31, bd des Italiens 75002 Paris  
54, rue d'Antibes 06400 Cannes  
GERMANY: Friedenstrasse 28 40868 Düsseldorf  
Zell 123 Marienplatz 18 8 Frankfurt/M  
6 München  
ITALY: Corso di Porta Romana 2 20122 Milan  
Via IV Novembre 114 00187 Rome  
SPAIN: Avenida José Antonio 80 Madrid 13

Private and group instruction also available at these and other Berlitz Centers in major cities throughout the world.







٥٥١ من الأصل

-1975- Stocks and Div in \$		01% P/E 100s. High Low Last mgt				-1975- Stocks and Div in \$		5% P/E 100s. High Low Last mgt				-1975- Stocks and Div in \$		5% P/E 100s. High Low Last mgt			
11 1/2	94	Stratton	280	3	5	9%	9%	97+	1/4	3%	2%	2 1/2	3%	1%	1 1/2	1%	1%
22 1/2	94	Sterrett	30	10	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	97+	1/4	3%	2%	2 1/2	3%	1%	1 1/2	1%	1%
3 1/2	94	Stetson	27 1/2	3	5	9%	9%	94+	1/4	3%	2%	2 1/2	3%	1%	1 1/2	1%	1%
1 1/2	94	Sheep Ch	4	3	4	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	94	Sho Co	Elect	14	3	4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
3	94	Sho Co	Elect	14	3	4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
10 1/2	94	Sho Co	Elect	14	3	4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
12	94	Sims	27 1/2	3	5	9%	9%	94+	1/4	3%	2%	2 1/2	3%	1%	1 1/2	1%	1%
10 1/2	94	Smith	Wool	15	3	4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
10 1/2	94	Smith	Wool	15	3	4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
10 1/2	94	Smith	Wool	15	3	4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
10 1/2	94	Smith	Wool	15	3	4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
10 1/2	94	Smith	Wool	15	3	4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
10 1/2	94	Smith	Wool	15	3	4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
10 1/2	94	Smith	Wool	15	3	4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
10 1/2	94	Smith	Wool	15	3	4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
10 1/2	94	Smith	Wool	15	3	4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
10 1/2	94	Smith	Wool	15	3	4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
10 1/2	94	Smith	Wool	15	3	4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
10 1/2	94	Smith	Wool	15	3	4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
10 1/2	94	Smith	Wool	15	3	4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
10 1/2	94	Smith	Wool	15	3	4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
10 1/2	94	Smith	Wool	15	3	4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
10 1/2	94	Smith	Wool	15	3	4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
10 1/2	94	Smith	Wool	15	3	4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
10 1/2	94	Smith	Wool	15	3	4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
10 1/2	94	Smith	Wool	15	3	4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
10 1/2	94	Smith	Wool	15	3	4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
10 1/2	94	Smith	Wool	15	3	4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
10 1/2	94	Smith	Wool	15	3	4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
10 1/2	94	Smith	Wool	15	3	4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
10 1/2	94	Smith	Wool	15	3	4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
10 1/2	94	Smith	Wool	15	3	4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
10 1/2	94	Smith	Wool	15	3	4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
10 1/2	94	Smith	Wool	15	3	4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
10 1/2	94	Smith	Wool	15	3	4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
10 1/2	94	Smith	Wool	15	3	4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
10 1/2	94	Smith	Wool	15	3	4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
10 1/2	94	Smith	Wool	15	3	4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
10 1/2	94	Smith	Wool	15	3	4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
10 1/2	94	Smith	Wool	15	3	4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
10 1/2	94	Smith	Wool	15	3	4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
10 1/2	94	Smith	Wool	15	3	4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
10 1/2	94	Smith	Wool	15	3	4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
10 1/2	94	Smith	Wool	15	3	4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
10 1/2	94	Smith	Wool	15	3	4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
10 1/2	94	Smith	Wool	15	3	4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
10 1/2	94	Smith	Wool	15	3	4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
10 1/2	94	Smith	Wool	15	3	4	1 1/2	1									

[illegible]

# THE EUROSTYLE STUDY

For your copy, or copies, of the key to the system, just get in touch with the local office of any of the sponsoring publications.

